THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,465—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	1900		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
		8000		
		6000	MANTUA	11000
		8000		
		10501		
		8000		
		6000	MOREA	11000
		7000		
		8000		
		10500		
		10000		
		6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
		11000		
		6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at reasonable terms.

For further information and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

		Leave Liverpool about	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
	[illegible]				
	[illegible]				
	[illegible]				

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH.

ON and from the 15th October, 1911, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be RE-OPENED, for all descriptions of Traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1911.

COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar up to the 31st October, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COAL, to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 31st January, 1912.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from

THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.

Terms for Agents can be arranged.

Apply—

THE MATTEI DEPOT,
KOTAGIRI.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS LEATHER GOODS, WASTE COTTON AND OIL KEROSINE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1911, for the SUPPLY of STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1911, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1.—Consists of miscellaneous Stores, Parel Delivery.
Form No. 2.—Consists of miscellaneous Stores, Ajmer Delivery.
Form No. 3.—Leather goods, Ajmer Delivery.
Form No. 4 and 5.—Cotton Waste, Bombay and Ajmer delivery.
Form No. 6 and 7.—Oil Kerosine, Bombay and Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 7 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit [illegible] cent. of the total amount of the [illegible] Rs. 50 also allowed on cash [illegible] ing with the Com- Parel or Ajmer. [illegible] himself to accept the

N. W. CARLIS,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 11th October, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

ON and from 10th October, 1911, the following three Camp Stations on the Delhi Durbar Railway will be OPENED for through booking of TRAFFIC of ANY KIND, i.e., Goods, Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages, Parcels and passengers :—

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

2. Goods, Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages and Parcels may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

3. From the 9th October, 1911, the undermentioned additional Camp Stations will be opened for Goods Booking only :—

CAVALRY CAMP STATION.
ARMY CAMP STATION,
GOODS AND PARCELS.

4. Consignors are requested in their own interests, to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp stations it would be most convenient for them to effect delivery and their goods and parcels should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods and parcels for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods or parcels are to be booked.

5. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods and parcel booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and the Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive labels for the particular Camp Station to which their goods or parcels have been booked, are affixed to their packages.

QUICK TRANSIT OF GOODS.

6. A daily Express Goods Train is being run for the conveyance of Goods, Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, etc., etc., to Delhi and the Three Camp Stations, named above on the Durbar Railway, and, for Goods Traffic only to Cavalry and Army Camp Stations.

RESERVATION OF REQUIREMENTS.

7. As Booking to Delhi are very heavy, the public are specially requested to intimate in advance what accommodation they will require for Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages, etc., and the dates on which they desire to despatch them.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.

Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Delhi	D. 22-45
Delhi	A. 6-57	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20

NORTH-WEST ROUTE.

Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30	Delhi	D. 21-0
Delhi	A. 8-45	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

The Subscription List will open on Monday, the 16th October 1911 and will close on Saturday, the 21st October 1911.

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

(Registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904).

CAPITAL RS. 7,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO

14,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

THE Directors and their friends are prepared to take up all the above shares. But in view of the great public utility of the scheme, the exceedingly favourable, prospects before it and also in the belief that a wide diffusion of interest in the Bank will lead to the multiplication of such institutions which are a growing need of the times, they have thought it right to give an opportunity to the public to subscribe to a portion of the capital. It may be added that no underwriter's commission or brokerage is, or, will be paid on shares subscribed for under this prospectus.

THE SHARES WILL BE PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 5 ..... on application.
Rs. 10 ..... on allotment.

and the balance of Rs. 35 will be payable by calls, each of which will not exceed Rs. 10 per share and will be at intervals of not less than two months.

It is proposed to accept payment from shareholders in advance of calls, and interest at 4 1-2 p. c. per annum will be allowed on such advance payments from the date of payment until the money becomes due to the Bank.

DIRECTORS.

1. The Hon'ble Sir VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, Kt.,
2. The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
3. SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, Esqr., (Sheriff of Bombay.)
4. P. D. PATTANI, Esqr., C.I.E. (Dewan of Bhavnagar.)
5. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. GOKHALE, C.I.E.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.
7. Dr. STANLEY REED, LL. D.
8. The Hon'ble SARDAR COOPOOSWAMY VIZIARUNGAM MOODLIAR.
9. The Hon'ble SARDAR RAJE SHAMBHUSING JADHAVRAO of Malegav.
10. NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, Esqr.
11. CHARANDAS CHATURBHOOJ MORARJI, Esqr.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

The idea of a Bank of this kind originated from the experience gained in the Bombay Urban Co-operative Credit Society which was started five years ago on the suggestion of Mr. Maycroft, first Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in this Presidency, with the object of making loans to the village Societies at a reasonable rate of interest. All the available funds of this Society were readily taken up and the Society has had to reject several applications from village Societies owing to the fact that more advances could not be made without enlarging the basis of the Society. The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, who presided over the conference held at Simla in 1908, said : "The need of sufficient capital to supply all the needs of members is another point which had been very clearly brought out in many of the reports, and unless this problem is solved the movement was bound to end in ultimate failure. Again if the Societies are to succeed they must attract outside capital on business terms."

In the Bombay Presidency more particularly, successive Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies have repeatedly expressed the opinion that their attempts to extend the movement were being greatly hampered by the absence of a regular means of attracting outside capital. Acting on these premises the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas drew up a scheme for a Central Bank which, with a few modifications adopted in the light of a protracted discussion, has been finally approved by the Government of Bombay and it has now received the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. This Bank is started to give effect to the above scheme.

The agreement between the Secretary of State and the promoters of the Bank, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Bank. Inter-alia it provides for giving authority to the Bank to issue debentures carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum of the value of three times the paid up capital up to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs. The interest on these debentures will be guaranteed by the Government of India until repayment. The funds of the Bank will be used for making advances to Co-operative Credit Societies and only on the recommendation of the Registrar. The rate of interest to be charged is not to exceed 8 p. c. per annum.

The prospects before the Bank are of the most hopeful character. The ordinary banks started in recent years have proved safe and remunerative concerns. The Central Bank will enjoy advantages not enjoyed by ordinary banks. It will lend only to Co-operative Credit Societies which the experience of all countries has shown to be absolutely safe customers. In addition to its own enquiries into the position and solvency of the Societies, the Bank will require the recommendation of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for all loans. The liquidation of the debentures will be automatically effected by means of a sinking fund. The Government Guarantee of 4 per cent. on the debentures will enable the Bank to place them on advantageous terms.

The Bye-Laws of the Bank may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and every person applying for a share or shares in the Bank or to whom any share or shares in the Bank shall be allotted will be deemed to have inspected the Bye-Laws of the Bank and to have had full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the prospectus can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Bank.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form which may be sent together with the amount payable on application to the Bank.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount remaining due on the shares allotted.

VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th October 1911.

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of
THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED,
Sirdar Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Gentlemen,

I/we beg to send herewith, the sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rupees 5 per Share, on Shares of the above Bank and, I/we request you to allot me/us the Number of Shares on the terms of the Bank's prospectus, to which this form is attached, and of the Bye-Laws of the Bank, and I/we agree to except the said Shares or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us, and within seven days after allotment to pay the further instalment of as 10 per Share, due on allotment. And I/we also agree to pay the balances respectively due in respect of the said Shares as and when called for in sums not exceeding Rupees 10 per Share at intervals of not less than 2 months as mentioned in the said prospectus and I/we authorise you to registar me/us as the holders of the Shares allotted to me/us hereunder.

(Signature) .....
(Name in full) .....
(Occupation) .....
(Address in full) .....
Date .....

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner & Manager ... MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING OF BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT, SAT. OCT. 14th.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
PRESENTS THE
WORLD FAMOUS MAGICIAN
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
The Master of Miracles.

The man who packed the Hipadrome London for over six months.

THE GREAT RAYMOND
Second to none as a World's entertainer.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY OCTOBER 14th and EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5; Dress Circle first 4 Rows, Rs. 4. Back Rows, Rs. 3 ; Gallery, Re. 1. Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Doors open 8-30. Commences at 9-30 P. M.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 15TH OCT., THE GREAT RAYMOND AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oeba
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Fuchow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Shaping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GERIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Performing Wild Animals.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT at BOMBAY
TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 17th AT 9-15 P.M.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company,
Our new All Star Company of London and Continental Artistes

30 IN NUMBER 30

JOHN ROUGAL'S
Most up-to-date Animal Act in the World.
NINE FULL GROWN TIGERS
Performing in a large cage erected in the Circus Arena.

TUXIN "THE MAN WITH THE BOTTLE."
THE TRIO FROLIC
Acrobatic Dance Artistes two Ladies and one Gentleman

THE SISTERS LOUISA AND ANGELINA VASCA
In their great Surprise Sharpshooting Act using Winchester Repeating Rifles and Pistolet
(CARTRIDGES 22 SHOT.)

THE WAMBAS
Gymnasts and Musical Melange Artistes.
PIMPLE & SILENT JIM knockabout and acrobatic Clowns
RUDIST the Champion Trick Cyclist.

THE DONATOS
In their Pot Pourri act introducing the famous French Poodles,
DICK HAYES AND AUGOUSTE SHADOW
The funniest of Funny Clowns
VELASCO, AMBROSIA AND ELIAS,
Risley performers, Gymnasts and Acrobats

MASTER CLARENCE BRUCE
The smallest Jockey rider in the World
AND
THE CHAMPION ALL ROUND DUO,
Jennie & Willie Harmston-Love.

Our beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies, Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.,
AND ALSO FOR
THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Our waterproof tents, which, UNLIKE OTHERS, we guarantee we have and will keep everybody absolutely dry.
BOOKING AT CIRCUS TENT DAILY,

FIRST MATINEES.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY AFTERNOONS,
OCT. 21st and 22ND,
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children, Half Price at Matinees only.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20 ; Single Seat Box Rs. 4 ; First Chairs, Rs. 3 ; Second Chairs, Rs. 2 ; Stalls Rs. 1 ; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY 25th OCTOBER.
POSITIVELY ONLY PERFORMANCE.

GRAND OPERATIC BALLAD AND PIANOFORTE CONCERT,
By the Marvellously Gifted World-famed Soprano and Pianiste
FLORENCE MENKMEYER,

Uniquely gifted with a very lovely soprano voice—pure and sweet as the tones of the lark—see London Times—and who is also a most wonderful pianiste, who must be heard to be realised. Miss Menkmeyer's appearances throughout Australia and New Zealand have created enormous enthusiasm. Among other items to be rendered are Mad Scene from Lucia di Lammermoor, in costume; Within a mile of Edenboro Toon, etc., Vocal—Ah fare eli (Traviata) Cigarette Aria (Carmen) ; Comin' thro' the Rye ; O Divine Redeemer (Gounod). Pianoforte—No. 2 Hungarian Rhapsody (Lizst), Waltz Polonaise, Scherzo (Chopin), Flying Dutchman (Wagner Lizst), Spinnlied (Litolff), Hungarian Dances (Braum), Wedding March (Lizst) and Funeral March (Chopin), Prices—

Positively only performance.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT HEALTH FILM
"A DROP OF WATER"
AND
other popular Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM, THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert,

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

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PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
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A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
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J. A. JEFFREY,
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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Papers and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,150,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, with an Extensive Land, situate at the village of Muhur opposite the village of Versova, at Andehri.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 501 of 1909.
Cursetji Dady Dady.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
1. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Bamonji Mulla.
2. Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Bryce.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Cursetji Dady Dady, the plaintiff in the above Suit, and in pursuance to the Decree for sale made in the above Suit on the 8th day of November, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property, at their Sale Room, No. 21, Meadows Street, Fort, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 74 1-2 bighas, 2 2-4 pands and 2 cathis or thereabouts, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon or a part thereof, situate at Mahed Mahur Turfi Mallad, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and district of Tana, and bearing Survey Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east and south by Sea, on or towards the west by the Government Land, on or towards the north by the Fort of Mahur, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor Mr. Nusserwanji Ardesir Bamonji Mulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office No. 73, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Delisle Road, Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Station.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Dwarkadass Gordhandas, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Esmail Haji Jooseb, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgages and further charge bearing date the 29th day of August, 1910, and 1st September, 1910 respectively, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure settled under Act VI of 1851, containing by admeasurement 1557 square yards or theresbouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Delisle Road, near B. B. and C. I. Ry., Parel Station, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 658, and New No. 12638, and New Survey No. 1-2 679, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under, G. Ward Nos. 2272 (4) and 14 and 2273, and Street Nos. 328 c, 330, 332, 334, 336, and bounded as follow, i. e. :—on or towards the north formerly by the property of Sukaram Vithoba Raye and now of Dorabji Edulji Driver on or towards the south by the property of Dharamdas Devidas, on or towards the west by the property of Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, and on or towards the east by the aforesaid Da Lisle Road are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the mortgagee at his office, in Sohrab House Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Kambekar Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Dwarkadass Gordhandas the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bachoo Haji Jacob Jooma Hoosain Haji Jacob, and Abubackera minor by his father and natural guardian the said Bachoo Haji Jacob, the mortgagors and in pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage and further charge bearing date the 10th day of October, 1910, Messrs SORABJI CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those piece or parcel of Fazendari land formed into one containing by admeasurement 258 5-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2994, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 2602, and Street No. 241-245 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Karim Casco, and on or towards the south by the property of Jusub Rehman, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 14th Oct., at 2-30 p.m.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., in Meadows Street, Fort, near King and Co., and opposite Treacher and Co., a big lot of valuable articles, such as various articles set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, turquoises, etc., gold and silver ornaments, to suit handy presents, assorted first class scents, musk, amber and Sulemani bracelets and necklaces, ivory and genda sticks and boxes, sandalwood boxes, copper brass and silver charpie legs, assorted rare and valuable mortars and pestles, silk, jari, kurchob, and gold embroidered shawls, sarrie, table cover, & loose pieces, kinkhabs, jewellery inlaid chess men, mother-of-pearl, various articles, old gold and silver coins, inlaid hukka pipes and chilams, Morocco Gladstone bags, gold and silver repeater and simple watches, barometer clock, gold watch chains, rings, tortoise shields, silk harnesses, ivory throne of Hindoo Gods, and other miscellaneous antique and assorted articles, etc., etc., all brought from the Junagadh State.

The above is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 15th October, at 2-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 3rd floor of "Gordon House," next to A Bhimji Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable mahogany and French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, inlaid tapestry, cabinets, ebonized iron framed cottage piano, by Rose, in excellent tune, dining table, arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, glass, crockery and plateware, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, tables and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, oil paintings, table ornaments, iron and brass-bedsteads, Josts' patent radio fan, etc. the property of A. G. Barr, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 14th October, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white [illegible] goods and the following :—

Furniture such as [illegible] double almyrahs, tapestry [illegible] writing, dressing and wash-ha[illegible] tiled teapoys and je[illegible] Austrian safe, Chairs, &c.

By order of Post [illegible] goods, such as cane [illegible] bags, washer hammers, [illegible] &c.

By order of R. D. Se[illegible] the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and [illegible] Latham and Co, Insolvents.

1 case containing iron [illegible] such as vice, drain cocks, taps, [illegible] gauges &c.

1 case samples of iron hinges.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

1 light rubber tyred brougham.

1 Deccany pony, fast, in saddle and goes well in harness, sound and sold for no fault.

Property of a European gentleman.

1 rubber tyred brougham in very good order by Shanks and Co. of London.

By order of transfer mortgagee Mr. Pirajt Moruji Borkar and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Mahomedbhai Essufbhai Jariwala—

1 four cylinder Beeston-Humber, 15-20 Horse power, six seated, motor car, in working order.

1 single cylinder D'Dion 6-8 H. P. 4 seated, motor car, in working order.

The property of a gentleman—

1 old 4 cylinder, 4 seated, 20 horse power, motor car with hood and lamps &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R D Sethna, Esq, the receiver in suit No 918 of 1909 (Bibibai vs Achubai) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No 16 Apollo Street, Fort on MONDAY, the 16th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) gold ornaments such as bangles, ear button, vagita chain, pooti, vala, necklace, watch with chain, carringer, nose-ring madalia, rings, etc. also pearl nose-ring, earring neck ornament, emerald and diamond ring etc, also silver tora, vala, bangles, kada, kargota, waist chain madalia etc,

The above ornaments are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of the Goodwill and Stock and Furniture of the Australian Stores, in one lot.

Under instructions from the Orient Bank of India, the mortgagee, in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Noor Mahomed Jina, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, on FRIDAY, the 20th October, 1911, at 3 p. m. (S.T.,) The whole of the stock-in-trade of the Australian Stores, consisting of tinned and other provisions, biscuits, soap, perfumary, preserved fruits, cosogne water and the furniture, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Tank Street, near Two Tanks, without the Fort,
H. C. O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1100 of 1909.
Goolam Husein vs. Fatmabai and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., and Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, pursuant to a Consent Decree made in the above Suit, on the 3rd day of April, 1911, the following valuable landed property—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement 158 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and fronting on the West side of Tank Street, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under a Old No. 1578, New No. 8716, and——— Old 16881; Survey Nos. 2719 and 2718, and New Survey 2 No. 4132, and——— and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 441, and Street Nos. 96-98, and bounded on or towards the east by Tank Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by property of Haji Cassum Joosub, on or towards the north by property of Ladha Ibrahim, and on or towards the south by property of Lilladhar Mathuradas, together with all its rights, easements and appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, who have the conduct of the sale at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th October, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at 3rd Marine Lane, near Dhobi Talao.
Suit No. 1005 of 1909.
Vazir bin Ahmedbhai and others.
Vs.
Miyaji Ahmedbhai and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Miyaji Ahmedbhai, the receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above Suit on the 29th June, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned property, on the respective day and hour hereunder note :—

Lot No. 11, Property at 3rd Marine Lane, near Dhobi Talao.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house of three compartments standing thereon, and situate at and being on the north side of the 3rd Marine Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near Dhobi Talao, being by former measurement 26 ft. and 6 in. in breadth and 26 ft. in length, and by recent measurements 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727, New No. 3289, Old Survey No. 14, New Survey No. 8329 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward C. No. 2602, Street Nos. 357 and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the property formerly of Khurshedji Bomanji but now of Manekji Framji Sethna (between which property, and that under description there is a parting wall), on or towards the west by the property of Nowroji Edulji Bhagal, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, separating the property under description from that of Nowroji Cowasji, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STONEWARE PIPES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Underwriters :—

About 1686 stoneware pipes 9 inches by 6 inches diameter and 2 ft. length.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 strong English-built boat shape landau, by Windover, suitable for single horse, in very good order.

1 black Australian geld, in splendid condition, good looking and perfectly quiet to drive.

1 bay waler mare, in good condition, very good looking, perfectly quiet to drive.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels landau with a waler horse and a set of harness by Dunnett.

BENNETT & Co,
Bombay, 14th October, 1911.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUCKMASTER—Sept 20, at St Brelades, Herne Bay the wife of W North Buckmaster, of Tulping, Perak, F M S, of a son.

DAVID—Sept 19, at 23 St Paul's Road, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Ivor B David, of Ceylon, of a son.

HATTON—Sept 22, at the Croft, Hereford Road, Wanstead, Essex, the wife of Capt R A Hatton, of a son.

HENRY—Sept 22, at 28 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, the wife of Denis Henry, K C, of a son.

MALAN—Sept 23, at 14 Clifton Terrace, Winchester, the wife of Walter de M Malan, Indian Civil Service of a son.

QUIN—Sept 21, at Isfield Lodge, Crowborough, the wife of Lieut-Col T Q in, retired, Indian Army, of a son.

CUTHBERT—Sept 25, at Fulwood, Houston, Renfrewshire, the wife of J Patrick Cuthbert, of a daughter.

GEESON—Sept 5, at 5 Alexandra Terrace, Penzance, Cornwall, the wife of Harold B Geeson, of Vizianagram, India, of a daughter.

HAMPDEN—Sept 21, at the Hon. Welwyn, Viscountess Hampden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMPION—WEDDERBURN—Sept 21, at St Andrew's Episcopal Church, St Andrews, Fife, Lieut and Commander John Pelham Champion, R N, his Majesty's ship "Hope," to Katharine Anne, daughter of H G Wedderburn.

FOSTER—AMPHLETT—Sept 16, at the Episcopal Church, Kingussie, Arnaud Foster, 10th Lancers, son of Victor Foster, of Hove, to Katherine Maitland, daughter of the late Edward Amphlett, Scots Greys.

JAMESON—DUGMORE—Sept 21, at St Joseph's Church, St Peter's Port, Guernsey, George S B, son of William F Jameson, to Elelyn E, daughter of the late Capt F S Dugmore.

MUSGROVE—PETTIGREW—Sept 20, at All Souls, London, James Musgrove, M D, F R C S, Professor of Anatomy, St Andrews, to Elsie Bell Pettigrew, The Swallowgate, St Andrews, daughter of the late Sir William Gray, Greatham, co Durham.

DEATHS.

BALLY—Sept 22, at Shoeburyness, Major-Gen John Ford Bally, C V O, late Royal Art, aged 67.

ENGLEHEART—Sept 21, at The Priory, Stoke-by-Neyland, Suffolk, Emily Lewis, wife of Sir J Gardner D Engleheart, K C B, aged 83.

GITTENS—Sept 23, at Datchet, the Rev Forster Clarke Gittens, Chaplain Madras Establishment (Retired), aged 65.

HEUGH—Sept 22, at 18 Morningside Place, Edinburgh, Georgina Kidd, widow of Hugh Heugh, and daughter of the late Sir George Dean, Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

JEFFRIES—BACKHURST—October 1, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd H T Millett, Chaplain of Chittagong, Francis J Jeffries, I C S, Sylhet, to Phoebe Backhurst, of Macclesfield, Cheshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Never do business with anyone who is unfortunate".—German Proverb.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The opening night of this popular Circus has been unavoidably delayed till Tuesday night (17th instant) as we are informed the special train will arrive too late to open on Monday night as was announced.

PLAGUE RETURNS.—The official returns of the Bombay Municipal Health Department for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday, showed that there were no plague cases or plague deaths reported. The total mortality for the day being 81. The figures same date last year being 3 attacks, 3 deaths from plague and total mortality from all cases 90.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, Motiwalla Prize :—The Managing Committe of the Students' Brotherhood who are offering a prize of the value of Rs. 125, for the best essay in "The Theory and Practice of Social Service in India" to all undergraduates and graduates of not more than five years' standing. They have postponed the last date for the receipt of essays from 30th November to 31st January.

TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.—The total amount of subscription including interest Rs. 1,55,419-10-8, out of which Rs. 20,082-5-3 were spent, at the instruction of Mr. Ghandhee, for passage-money, food &c. for deportees: Rs. 2,675 given to Mr. Polak; Rs. 3,954-13-11 spent for sundry expenses; Rs. 6,707-7-7 spent by Mr. Natesan, Honorary Secretary, the South African League, Madras; Rs. 3,972-10-11 are with Mr. Natesan; Rs. 68,200 remitted by the Honorary Secretary, Rs. 45,327-5-0 remitted direct, making a total of Rs. 1,50,919-10-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,500 at the disposal of Mr. Ghandhee.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played this evening by the band of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles :—

March	Pomp and Circumstance	Elgar
Valse	Phryne	Zuloetta
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Idyll	Humoreske	Dovrak
Selection	The Count of Luxemburg	Lehar
Two Step	I'll dance till The Sun breaks through	Joyce

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade on Saturday, commencing at 6 p. m. (S.T.) :—

March	The Tiger's Tail	T W Thurban
Valse	The Chocolate Soldier	Oscar Straus
Selection	The Gondoliers	A Sullivan
Dance	In the Shadows	Herman Finck
Cornet Solo	L'Adieu	Franz Schubert
Valse	The Count of Luxembourg	Franz Lehar
Selection	La Boheme	Giacomo Puccini
Two Step	Paddling Puddles	Airlie Dix

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and officers, the Band of the 98th Berar Infantry will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens accompanied with drums and pipes commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	From Athalee	Mendelssohn
Selection	Spanish War Songs	M Relford
Valse	Luxembourg	Franz Lehar
Serenade	Darka	E Bucalossi
Selection	Monsieur Beaucaire	Frederick Rose
Song	I've got Rings on my Fingers	J Ord Hume
Dances	Henry VIII	Edward German
Song	Poppies	Neil Moret

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Namur	T Lane
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
a Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	Adam
b Piccolo Solo	Barbadienne	Barwood
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Straus
Valse	Laura	Millocker
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg	F Lehar
Galop (Soli Solo)	The Tubuphone	Ord Hume

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.—The above society celebrates the feast of its Patroness on Sunday, the 15th instant, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a Solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon, Procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) at which His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will assist. After the religious service, the annual general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held in the Goan Union School Hall, and the poor will be served with a dinner at the Society's Asylum at Cavel. By the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play before and after Divine Service.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.—The Executive Committee has been elected as follows :—Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Khambatta, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, Mr. Hormusji M. Cama, Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Rustamji B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, Mr. Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Mr. Dadabhoy F. Cama, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit, Mr. Pherozshaw Bomanji Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Mr. Hirjibhoy Bomanji Warden, the Hon. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Lt. Col. M. P. Kharegat (Hony. Secy.,) Mr. Jehangir B. Petit (Hony Secy.,) and Jehangir J. Vimadalal, (Hony Solr.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umhloti" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.—Supplemental mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Tymerie" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day, Saturday.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1 p. m. on Monday the 16th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon the Straits Settlements and superscribed correspondence for China and Japan per s. s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Monday the 16th instant.

PIANISTE AND VOCALISTE.

The fame gained by Florence Menkmeyer, who is to visit Bombay shortly in Europe renders her performances of unusual interest. For several years this artiste has toured Europe from Russia to Italy, performing before enthusiastic audiences, and winning high praise from some of the leading critics in London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Milan, Berlin, Vienna. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Amsterdam, The Hague, Munich, etc. Miss Menkmeyer resided at St. Petersburg, Russia, during the period when Anton Rubinstein, was directed of the Russian Royal Conservatorium of Music at St. Petersburg, and had the rare privilege of following the musical historic course given at the Russian Conservatorium by that great master. Miss Menkmeyer studied singing in Berlin, with Madame Mallinger, who was for many years Prima Donna at the Royal Opera, Berlin; later with Madame Johanna Gadsky, Prima Donna at Covent Garden Opera, London, and at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. By connoisseurs, Miss Menkmeyer's musical gifts are considered phenomenal, for "not alone is she a pianiste combining superb technique with poetic, soulful interpretation, but she is also the possessor of a rarely beautiful voice of wide range."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 14th October.

237, Musketry—The G I P Ry Vol Range will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice on Sunday 15th instant.
Ranges 500 and 600 yards.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
Second Class return tickets on payment of two single ordinary 3rd Class fares will be issued to members in possession of their Rifles on their signing a register at the Booking Office.
232. Parade—Saturday 14th Oct 1911—No. 1, 2, and E E Company Squad Drill. Parade at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and Slings.
Recruits not in possession of uniform may wear Plain Clothes.
233. Orderly Sergeant—Orderly Sergeant for the week ending Sunday 15th October 1911 is—No 1 Company Sergt C E Bazar and No 2 Company Sergt K D M Forbes.
223. Command—Major R. W. R. Pennington having returned from leave, resumed Command of the Corps from to day.

NOTICE.

There will be a Committee Meeting of the Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Monday next at 7 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 14th October.

861. Detail of Parades.
Monday, the 16th instant—"G" Coy parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.
Dress—Uniform.
II—"B" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.
Tuesday, the 17th instant—Buglers Parade at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.
Dress—Uniform.
Wednesday, the 18th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m
II—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.
Subject—1 Part II, Infantry Training Sections 59 to 74. Fire Discipline. 2. Battalion Drill.
862. All Recruits of B E S and T Section will be attached to "C" Coy until further orders and will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays at 7-30 a.m. and Thursdays at 6 p.m.
863. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—
Sunday, the 15th inst "D" Coy.
Saturday, the 21st inst. "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 22nd inst "E" Coy.
Thursday, the 26th inst "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 28th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 29th inst "G" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
864. The Viceroy's Prize Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Monday 23rd and Tuesday 24th instant, and the Range will be available for practice on Tuesday 17th, and Friday 20th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
865. Adjutant's Lectures—Lectures will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, for all N C Officers commencing Tuesday 17th instant at 6-30 p. m. until further orders. Members attending should be in possession of their drill books. Officers are invited to attend.
866. The Quarterly Committee meeting of the Rifle Club will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday the 18th instant at 9 p.m.
867. Extract from Government Resolution, General Department No. 5962 dated Bombay Castle 9th October 1911, is published for information :—Bombay Volunteer Rifles,
Lieutenant Thomas Hart Potts to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 7th September 1911.
868. The Quarterly Sergeants Mess Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road on Wednesday the 18th inst., at 8-30 a. m.
869. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy —No. 7204 Vol. B. Hope.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.
Bombay, 14th October.

1. Orderly N C Officers for the week Sergeant R A Spence, next for duty Sergeant E. G. Pearson.
2. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School for Recruits, and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.
Dress—Mufti.
3. Tuesday next the 17th instant, Commanding Officer's Parade. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Khaki and Hunting Saddles.
4. Members are requested to draw their arms accoutrements and saddlery from Head-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
5. Mr. John Reid having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

HONGKONG BANK'S CLAIM.

Suit Settled.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, a consent decree was obtained in the suit brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, against Nagindas Valabhdas and his brother to recover rupees three lakhs and odd on the security of the title deeds of the defendants' properties for overdraft account.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. B. Jasawalla and Mr. Narma for the first defendant and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla and Mr. Bahadurji for the second defendant.

By the terms of the consent decree, the defendants agreed to pay Rs. 30,000 to the Bank on or before the 10th November next, and on the payment of the amount the plaintiffs were to give back the title deeds to the defendants. If the money was not paid in time the case was to proceed. A partner of Messrs. Ebrahim Nurudin and the Official Assignee representing the creditors of Messrs. Ibrahim Nurudin and Company said they had no claim on the title-deeds.

CAUSING SIMPLE HURT.

The Boycott Movement.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Brander, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, who convicted Sadashiv Narayen and three others of causing hurt and other offences and sentenced the first two accused to four months' and last two accused to six months rigorous imprisonment and fines.

Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that in the year 1906 Palgad like many other places in India, took a great deal of interest in Swadeshi and boycott movement. Several meetings were held and it was resolved that foreign goods, especially foreign sugar, should neither be sold nor used by any one of the village. The shopkeepers were warned and their signatures taken. In February 1907, however, the complainant was found selling foreign sugar. The accused followed by a large number of people raided the shop at night dragged him out of it and took him to a court yard where he was beaten and maltreated by the accused. Not content with this, they fined him Rs. 100 which subsequently was reduced to Rs. 25 and the fine was paid. The District Magistrate, on the evidence, convicted all the accused and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships held that the sentence of imprisonment undergone already by the first two accused was sufficient. The rest of it was remitted in the case of the third accused and their Lordships remitted his sentence of imprisonment by three months.

POLICE COURTS.

IMPROPRIETY ON THE STAGE.

MR. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, disposed of the case in which Shankar Dhondu, and twenty other members of the theatrical company, including two women and two boys, with singing obscene songs and making obscene gestures on the stage, while giving a performance publicly in the Ripon Theatre, at Grant Road, on the 27th September. Detective Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Motiwalla and Mr. Solomon, pleaders, defended the accused.

The circumstances under which the arrests were made have been published already.

The Magistrate, in delivering the judgment remarked that it could not be denied that both the songs and the performance were obscene nad calculated to annoy those who heard and saw them. The court held that the accused were all guilty whether each individual recited obscene words or made obscene performance or not; it was enough to convict the whole lot, if some of the actors of a troupe staged an indecent farce, and the rest were present to lend their contenance by remaining on the stage. Kishan Vithal, the contractor, who was running the show, was the principal offender and it was a great shame, the Magistrate observed, that there should be females and little boys amongst the performers.

The contractor was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment while the rest were fined Rs. 40 each and the seven boys under sixteen years of age were ordered to receive eight stripes each.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Tookaram, a Mahar, was charged with attempting to murder Joti, whom he suspected of being intimate with his sister-in-law. The accused was remanded to enable the police to make further investigation in the matter.

RAYMOND THE MYSTERY MAN.

The Bombay public are this evening to have an opportunity of witnessing one of the world's best illusionists in Raymond, who comes to the city for the first time. Raymond is well-known throughout Europe, where he has had the good fortune to secure the highest salary paid to a performer of this kind. He will appear in Bombay at the Royal Opera House under Mr. Bandmann's management, and his engagement is another instance of the enterprise which Mr. Bandmann is showing in bringing to India during this cold weather so many actors and entertainers of the first class. Raymond brings with him one of the largest-conjuring outfits which have ever travelled, and his huge collection of apparatus and scenic equipment represents an outlay of £8,000. His programme includes some of the cleverest as well as newest ideas in stage mystery.

The entertainment which he will give this evening, will be a very full one, divided into three parts. The first part is described as a pot-pourri of strange surprises and comical conjuring, and will include "The Witch's Cabinet," "The Boy Scouts' dream" (a military mystery) and "The Throne of Mystery," in which it is announced several young ladies appear, disappear and re-appear in a surprising manner. In the second part Miss Luela Cross will appear with English, Irish and American songs, and Raymond will introduce the "Mysterious Egyptian box" and "the Fairy Cage" in which he is said to produce living beings from the air. The third part is announced to contain some very laughable illusions and will conclude with Metempsychosis described as the trick which puzzled the famous Edison.

A special performance will be given on Sunday, and Bombay people are recommended not to miss this extraordinary entertainment.

MR. ALFRED CAPPER'S THOUGHT-READING.

Mr. Alfred Capper again had another large audience at the Town Hall last evening, to witness his exhibition of thought transmission and other mysterious phenomena. It was again a very successful performance and every item in the programme was watched with the utmost interest. Mr. Capper has now given some half dozen entertainments since he arrived in Bombay, here, in Kirk

THE NEW PUGILISM.

An Elaborate Industry.

The recent controversy over the fight at Earl's Court, says Mr. John Gulland, in the "Daily News" raises the whole question of the position of the prize ring in England to-day. Contests differing little materially in their nature, though very considerably in the prize money, from that at Earl's Court, are taking place every week in almost every town in England. The Johnson-Wells fight is but the culmination of an orgy of pugilism which has been sweeping over the country for the past two years. It is one of the most remarkable booms in professional punching which the present generation has seen. Every populous district has its "ring," or its "Olympia," or its "National Sporting Club," and new halls of boxing are constantly being projected, mainly upon the ruins of discarded skating rinks, which have certainly fallen in very opportunely for the purpose. Quite an elaborate industry has grown around pugilism, and several papers have been started devoted entirely to the new cult. The Johnson-Wells fight was intended to give the business a grand set-off for another season. Any decision, therefore, that may be come to in regard to this fight must have important consequences throughout the kingdom.

BOXING AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Nearly every defender of the present fight has referred its assailants for evidence of the purity of sport to the inter-University contests, or the Public School Championships, or the Navy and Army bouts. Now, there are few people in the country, I suppose, who object to boxing as a gymnastic exercise. This was one of the oldest and most popular of athletic sports amongst the greatest of all athletic people, the Greeks. It inspired the poetry of Homer and Pindar, and the art of Myron; but these were descriptions by poets who lived amongst an athletic people where the atmosphere was of true sport, or sport for the simple love of the physical effort in the struggle. Boxing, as practised to-day in the school gymnasia, at the universities or athletic clubs, is in direct succession with the early Greek traditions. But there is a world of difference between these and the glove fights of professional pugilists, and it is important to keep this distinction well in mind. The contest of the school universities and athletic clubs are under the supervision of the Amateur Boxing Association; the men are subject to the hardest and fastest of laws, and on the whole the Amateur Association manages these boxing displays very well, and keep the sport clean and healthy. They are hard and vigorus at times, as might be expected: they are never vulgar or brutal.

On the other hand, the professional pugilist or prize-fighter, as he has been correctly termed, is under no government. He is subject to no law; he is a law unto himself; and when he gains some trumpery championship he struts about in the most egregious vain-glory. The writer has looked in at professional prize-fights in many parts of the country, and it is impossible to say anything good about them. Apart from all puritanical prepossessions, they are ugly, sordid pictures, whether we look at the performances within the ring, or the howling crowd of weedy, anæmic youths who hound the fighters on. They make one sometimes ashamed of our civilisation, as if we owed some apology to the universe.

THE MAKING OF A CHAMPION.

The usual pugilist's progress is somewhat as follows: A lad of likely parts is got hold of by a number of "sportsmen," usually bookmakers or publicans. If they believe he has the makings of a good puncher, they take him in hand and train him, just as in former days they brought up the fighting-cock. He is probably rechristened "Kid McCorky," and prepares himself to make a bid for the bantam championship of the world. There are a most curious assortment of championships. There is the fly-weight champion, the midget, the bantam, the light-weight, the middle-weight, the 10-stone champion, the 9st. 7lb. champion, the 9-stone champion, etc., etc.—in fact, almost every second pugilist you meet is a champion of some sort or another. Our "Kid" is then matched against, say "Jewey" Cook, who has been similarly taken in hand by other bookmakers or publicans. Then comes the arranging of a place for the contest, and the purse and the stakes; and here the "promoter" steps in and makes himself useful. The promoter in the prize-fights is everything, he is as important a personage in the pugilistic world as the company promoter is in the world of finance. The boxing promoter cannot be accused of allowing himself to be obsessed with soul-stirring ideas of the "noble art." His eye is on the gate receipts, and in the case of a big fight, the pictures. The films, not the play are the things nowadays. The promoter usually settles the matter by guaranteeing each of the exponents of the "noble art" a certain sum, win, lose, or draw. In some cases the loser may even get a bigger share than the winner. This was notably the case in the Burns-Johnson fight, where Burns got £6,000 for being pummelled by Johnson, and Johnson £1,500 for administering the drubbing.

JOHNSON'S TURN.

Now it's Johnson's turn to play the same game. And this is held up as sport! As the majority of our prize-fighters to-day are in the hands financially of these third parties there is no guarantee that even one-tenth of the contests taking place every week are genuine. The whole affair is a purely commercial speculation, in which the true spirit of sport has neither word nor part.

The audiences who attend upon these travesties of sport seem to be composed for the most part, so far as the writer has seen, of the same class from which the less reputable followers of the turf are recruited. Entering some of the more fashionable and higher priced fights is like renewing acquaintance with Tattersall's ring; indeed, if the patronage of the turfite was withdrawn the prize-ring in England would collapse within a week. Betting is not allowed—according to the notices on the walls—but it goes merrily and unchecked in most of these sporting palaces.

The majority of the fights are little removed from the dignity of ordinary street "scraps"—simply two men bent upon hammering each other into a condition of utter helplessness. Sometimes both fighters may be besmeared in face and body with each other's blood, but the crowd shouts louder, still crying for more blood. Much is made of the fact that the modern pugilist fights with gloves, and not with the bare fists. Of course, bare first fighting is illegal, but the thin 4 oz. gloves used by our professional prize-fighters are but the feeblest of subterfuges to evade the law. As a matter of fact, they serve but to protect the knuckles from swelling, and so tend to increase the power of attack, rather than to deaden the force of the blow.

In a recent issue of "Sporting Life" Mr. Meyer is challenged to put his hand upon one contest which can be said to be brutal or demoralising. In this connection the following may be quoted from the "Sporting Chronicle." In a description of a professional contest at Doncaster, it says of the chief event of the evening.

On the word of the referee, I have it that the men never tried to box decently, they were often in hold rolling on the floor or through the ropes, despite the repeated warnings this disgraceful exhibition continued with the only possible result, that the referee refused to officiate after the third round. Another referee stepped into the ring, but there was no improvement in tactics, to the disgust of everybody.

Further, in the "Sportsman" of last January their boxing correspondent—one of the greatest and most learned authorities on the game—discusses the question of the competence of referees in this country. He is criticising a comment which appeared in the "Times" to the effect that in America a referee's decision is sometimes followed by an assault upon the referee, but that such an outrage was unheard of in this country. The writer in the "Sportsman" comments as follows: "Unheard of in this country? If a knockdown blow from a competitor's glove, the dislodging of a few teeth, the throwing of bottles, and the hammering and battering of a referee by a set of ruffians go for anything, I can give, not in print, of course, any number of instances."

Further comment is unnecessary. The time is not by any means premature for something to be done to control prize-fighting in this country in some way.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 74, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

By appointment to H.M. The King.

After illness and during fevers build up strength with

LEMCO

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

AMERICA'S SPOILED WOMEN.

Frivolous Pursuits.

Mr. J. W. T. Mason to the "Standard" writes from New York:—"That was a serious indictment of American women made by one of their own number a day or two ago," said the Professor.

"You mean the reasons given by Mrs. French for her resolve to live hereafter in England?" I asked.

"Yes," replied the Professor. "Mrs. French, who writes such delightful stories for the higher class American magazines, is a student of character. When she says American women cannot converse except about personalities, and they have no interest in the serious concerns of life, I suppose she is describing what she has seen."

"Is your experience the same?" I asked.

"Really, it is somewhat embarrassing to reply," the Professor said. "What man can grant himself the frankness of one of the opposite sex in criticising women? And, beside, what man can read a woman? The critical attitude of us masculines toward our complementary selves seldom gets beyond the surface. The surface character of American women is all I have seen."

"And has it appealed to you?" I inquired.

"Really, you further embarass me," answered the Professor.

"But regarding the subject purely as an impersonal one." I insisted.

"Well I must confess I have not yet accustomed myself to what I have seen," said the Professor. "Superficiality and an insatiable desire to make a show seem, somehow, constantly to have been the traits most revealed to me."

"You mean dress and small talk are the American woman's predominant characteristics?" I asked.

"Not exactly small talk, but a pitiful attempt to appear intellectual without submitting to the discipline of study. I know many American women and practically all of them belong to some kind of an organisation, ostensibly for the purpose of developing an intellectual culture. They have musical clubs, literary clubs, parliamentary law circles, and I know not what else. But they seem to learn nothing from them. In the American dialect they apparently are content with making one lifelong "bluff" at the culture they pretend to be developing. As for dress its monopoly of the American woman's attention is simply a marvel. There is no pretence about that. They know about dress so far as a man can judge and they delight to talk by the hour about it. It is a perennial source of astonishment to me what they can find in the subject to interest them so intently."

But are there not literary and other women's clubs in England, and does not the English woman care for dress?" I asked.

"Certainly," replied the Professor, but to nothing like the extent that prevails here. Indeed, in England a club-woman is more or less of a rarity among the mass of women. Not so here though the meaning of club-woman is quite different. The American club-women usually meet at one another's houses. The houses themselves are the clubs. The ordinary middle-class English woman has no conception of this feminine club life in the United States. It is a distinctive American trait. Nor does the typical English woman care for dress with the passionate longing that her American sister displays. Certainly every right-minded woman likes pretty and attractive clothes. But there is a limit, which the American woman simply disregards. I have listened with amazement to feminine discussions in New York about the proper width of silk laces for shoes and other similar trivialities. The detail of argument an American woman can use in discussing the width of shoe laces is amazing."

"Why should there be so considerable a difference between the woman of the two countries?" I asked.

"I believe the immensely greater prosperity of the average American family is the basic reason," replied the Professor. "There can be no doubt whatever but that the Americans receive much higher earnings than do we in England. The tariff system of the United States largely is accountable for it. The American women are the victims of Protection."

"In what manner!" I inquired.

"They are too prosperous. They have too much idle time on their hands. You understand, of course, I am talking about the middle classes middle-class women of England have to play a much greater part in the economy of the household than do the women of America. They have to attend more closely to the duties of the home for the men cannot give them the amount of money to run the homes that Americans are able to give to their wives. The foreigners supplying our English markets take too much from us for it to be otherwise. Close attention to the small details of home management is necessary on the part of English women. This is not the case in the United States. The American woman, therefore, has much less to occupy her thoughts at home. She develops in other directions. She becomes more selfish, for there is not the necessity for the development of sacrifice to which all English people, men as well as women, must submit while our earnings are as small as they are."

"How is the American woman selfish?" I asked.

"In many petty ways," replied the Professor. "She is petulant, she is persistent in always demanding what attracts her passing fancy, she is very critical of others. Mark you, I do not say these things in any spirit of gossip. I believe the American woman is really a victim of her environment. She is indulged too much by her men folk for her own good. Indulge a man in the same way, and he will develop the same characteristics. Only in the stress of business life the man is not indulged; the reverse, rather."

"But does not her environment develop independence in the American woman?" I inquired.

"It does," replied the Professor, "and feminine independence is, to my mind, an excellent quality. Were it properly used it would lead to a superb type of womanhood. In many respects the independence of the American woman is charming, but for independence to progress into a supreme virtue it must be accompanied by a deep sense of responsibility. This the American woman does not possess in anything like the same degree as do the women of England."

"However, as you say, the faults of America's womankind are on the surface," I said.

"I think they are," replied the Professor. "Deep down, I believe the American woman has great force of character and true courage. Only, it is seldom they are permitted to develop. I have known, however, several cases here in which a crash has overwhelmed the prosperity of the head of the family. And every time the women have abandoned their old lives without a murmur. Each has set to, and has been a true helpmeet for her unfortunate mate. These instances warn me that criticisms of the American woman must be limited to the surface."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

LORD DUDLEY ON AUSTRALIA.

Future of Military and Naval Training.

The Earl of Dudley, who returned to his Worcestershire seat Withley Court, last Mail week, gave a Press representative some interesting impressions of Australia, to the prosperity of which he paid a high tribute.

In reference to the new scheme of compulsory training, Lord Dudley observed that sixteen days' training for the cadets was not sufficient to get very good results for a national army, and he thought that in course of time they would have to increase their length of training but that they were right to go slow. It was a bold move to introduce a Bill for compulsory training. Compulsion was a thing which many people shied at, but it had been accepted wonderfully well, and it was tactful and politic not to make the term of service so arduous at first, and to let it grow.

The new Navy, of course, was a very interesting feature in Australia at the present time. He thought if any Government in Australia had proposed a larger contribution to the Imperial Government they would have failed, whereas by putting money into ships they would be able to get more than they could otherwise. The difficulty with regard to the Australian Navy was, of course, the man. The Australian was not a sailor. That was natural enough, because she land had offered him such facilities for earning his livelihood that there had been no reason why he should undertake the hardships of a seafaring life. He expected that for some years the British Admiralty would have to help the Australians to man their ships and they would have to trust to the establishment of colleges and training ships where they might be able to train men to man the warships.

He confessed that he did not know why more people did not go to Australia. There seemed to be endless possibilities, and he did not think that any strong man who was willing to work need be out of employment in Australia. He could find work at once of one kind or another, so long as he was not particular what he turned his hand to.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FOUNTAINS FOR INTERIOR DECORATION.

Whether the excessive heat of the summer of 1911 is responsible for the sudden leap into favour of the electric fountain, or whether, in any case, its merits would have gained it instant recognition among those who care for beauty in the home it is difficult to say. But be this as it may, it is certain that the fountain as a feature of interior decoration has come, and come to stay. Many a society dinner table in the Coronation season, says a home writer in mail week, was rendered fresh and cool by means of one of these little portable contrivances, where otherwise enjoyment might have been marred by the closeness of atmosphere which too often characterises these functions; many a hostess has had the satisfaction of being able to produce an entirely novel effect by the artistic adaptation of one of these delightful fountains.

FOR TABLE DECORATION.

Up to the present the cost has not been sufficiently low to place the fountains within the reach of the many—the cheapest range from seven guineas. A description of their working may, therefore, not be out of place. To begin with, any house or flat that is fitted with electric light may, without any additional plant, have its electric fountain installed. Each fountain has its own motor attachment, and all that is necessary is to connect it to the plug of the electric lamp. Hence to the ingenious mind the decorative possibilities are infinite. Needless to say its most obvious use is for table decoration where it may be employed with or without floral arrangements, according to the taste of the hostess. When used as a centre-piece, the motor mechanism can be hidden away beneath the table, so that nothing is seen above it but the water dropping gracefully into its bowl of silver or of crystal. A charming idea is to perfume the water with some delicate scent; a teaspoonful of the essence will be sufficient, for the quantity of water employed is exceedingly small, the spray falling back each time into the dish and being used over and over again. Care should be taken that the scent chosen should be subtle, and not of that virulence and strength that too often annoys rather than pleases.

COLOURED FOUNTAINS.

Another fashionable device that somehow seems to call to mind the banquets of the Borgias—or shall I say the luxury of the Renaissance?—is to colour your fountain. You may endow it with any shade that seems best to tone with your general scheme of decoration. I have seen a rosy glow cast on the water with the happiest effect; it was completed by the pink shades of the candles in their copper candlesticks and the petals of the roses floating in the finger-bowls. Coloured water, especially if a light be cast on it, has a charm of its own; I have always had great sympathy for the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's story of "Rosamund and the Purple Jar" the little girl whose ambition it was in life to possess one of the jars of coloured liquid that enchanted her in the chemists' shops. To remove the fountain after dinner to a pedestal in the drawing-room is only a matter of readjusting the attachment and plug. One may either employ one of the metal stands of bronze or brass that are supplied by the patentees, or they will utilise for you any stand that may happen to harmonise more effectively with your own furniture. The motor mechanism may be entirely hidden by flowers placed between the bowl and the stand, and these will be kept fresh by the constant spraying of the water. I should feel inclined to place one of these fountains in the centre of a smoking-lounge and so avoid that atmosphere of stale tobacco that so frequently clings around these places.

THE UTILITARIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Conservatories seem to be the spot "par excellence" for the disposal of a fountain, for here the cool splash of the water harmonies with the fragrance of the plants. But to turn to more prosaic details, it may serve a utilitarian as well as a decorative purpose. Any hostess who has entertained a large house-party and had to provide standing lunches of cold joints, galantines' pies, etc., knows to her sorrow the difficulties of keeping them fresh in the hot weather. If she possesses a table fountain she has only to place it on her sideboard among her luncheon dishes to feel quite at ease with regard to her provisions and to know that she need no longer have the humiliation of offering her guests tepid drinks and lukewarm syphons. Since fashionable circles have adopted the cult of the indoor fountain, it follows naturally that there have been many attempts to adapt its use to more or less eccentric purposes. A woman who entertains largely and is noted for the originality of her appointments has had a fountain fitted to the summit of her electric-light chandelier; the water falls into an old silver rose-bowl placed below, and the arrangement has the merit of being extremely ornamental.

APPROPRIATE FLOWERS.

In choosing flowers to accord with these fountains it is well to select those that are especially connected with ponds and streams. The water-lily is, of course, the flower that above all suggests itself as being peculiarly suitable, but small bulrushes, irises and even the tiny forget-me-not are almost equally successful. For a receptacle for the water, I should, for preference, endeavour to obtain one of those small leaden tanks that were such a favourite feature of garden decoration in the eighteenth century and which often bear on the front and sides a fine raised border surrounding either a coat-of-arms or a floral design. Or one might seek out an old marble basin of that broad shallow shape that is so effective in its beauty of line and form.

Tea-time.

The very word is grateful, with its suggestion of the dainty cake, the jam sandwich, or the delicious home-made tea roll raised with

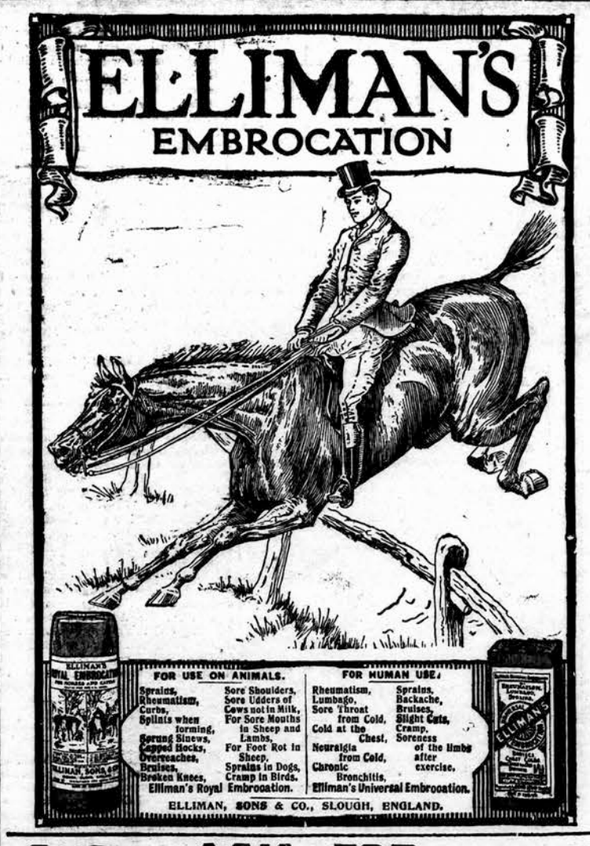
"Paisley Flour"

(Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

You can make all these and many other delightful dishes besides if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary Flour.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THE DANGERS OF

COUGHS & COLDS

Few people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Nature's danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong: that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S

ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

CONVINCING FACTS.

Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—

"My Life was Despaired of,

and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds: the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the spurum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased.

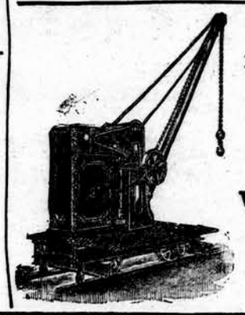
A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says: "For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.

I OWE MY LIFE,

under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.



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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72.

GEORGE GRAY

Says:

The World's Record Billiard Player

IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

O-T

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6. 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7. 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.

Buy a Bottle and Try It!

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay and Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Green Manuring with Tag or Sunn Hemp.

Soils only contain a very small amount of food which is useful for the growth of plants and during the growth of crops, year after year, a great part of this is used up, and carried away with the corn or fodder which is sold. If cropping be continued without returning anything to the soil, the outturn obtained falls within three of four years. This makes the application of manure necessary, or else the ploughing of a suitable "green manure," and the most suitable crop for the purpose in the Bombay Presidency is sunn hemp ("Tag").

Certain crops belonging to the same class as peas, gram, groundnut, &c., have the peculiar property of talking up nitrogen from the atmosphere, by means of small nodules which occur on the roots. Now this nitrogen, when it occurs in the soil, is the substance which is most necessary as a manure for plants. The quantity of nitrogen in the soil principally determines its fertility. If such a crop is grown, as we have mentioned, and then is ploughed into the soil, the amount of nitrogen is very much increased, and, hence, the land is made very much more fertile.

"Tag" or sunn hemp is the most useful crop for this purpose in the Bombay Presidency. It grows faster than almost any other, produces a large bulk of matter containing much nitrogen, and easily decays in the soil so that the succeeding crop can utilise without difficulty the nitrogen which it has stored during its growth. In about two months it gives a crop weighing, green, from 18,000 to 28,000 lbs. per acre. Considering the manurial ingredients alone it adds per acre as much plant food as are usually found in eight to fifteen cart-loads of farm-yard manure. Apart from the addition of plant food, green manuring improves the texture of the soil and subdues weeds. The plant food in the green manure will, at the present value of farm-yard manure, cost from Rs. 15 to Rs. 27.

The cultivator does not lose the season of sowing the principal crops when he intends to plough in "Tag" if he intends to put his lands to rice he can do so if he sows "Tag" just before or after the first monsoon showers and ploughs in when about three or four weeks old. For tobacco or "Shalu" (winter "jowar") green manuring of "Tag" works admirably, as these are planted or sown after the middle of August, when the green manured land is quite ready to receive the crops. It is, therefore, obvious that green manuring is very useful in this case. It also works admirably as a preparation for many other crops.

According to local circumstances "Tag" is ploughed into the land in a variety of ways. In some parts of the Nasik and Surat Districts "Tag" is ploughed in the rice lands. Here the cultivators use a small two bullock plough for this purposes while in other parts of the Nasik District water is held in the rice land by the enclosing bunds and the crop of "Tag" is simply trampled in the mud by a line of four to six bullocks. "Tag" can be trampled or ploughed under when about three weeks old in this case at a time when there is ample water to help its decay.

When "Tag" is ploughed in as preparation for a winter crop it is allowed to grow longer and is turned under when it just begins to flower. Some put the plough in the standing crop: some beat the crop with sticks before ploughing: others let their cattle in and then plough: while some use a plank leveller and then plough the crop. Some pull or cut the crop and put it in the furrows opened by the plough. When it is beaten down on trampled by the cattle or ever levelled with a plank leveller before ploughing, the 'Tag' stalks are not well covered; a good bit of it is left uncovered. The uncovered stalks get dried instead of decaying. These dried stalks are not so useful to the succeeding crops; on the other hand these cause inconvenience in sowing the field and it is therefore better to pull or cut the crop and put in the furrows behind the plough.

The ploughing of "Tag" is not carefully attended to except in the tracts lying on the banks of Krishna River in the Karad and Valva Talukas of the Satara District, some villages lying between Baramati and Phaltan (in the Poona District) and also between Sinnar and Nasik (in the Nasik District). In the neighbourhood of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Surat, "Tag" is not put in the furrows behind the plough. It is ploughed in as it stand or at the most after breaking the crop with sticks or a plank leveller. By this procedure "Tag" is not well covered and dried stalks are left on the surface of the soil. Between Baramati and Phalton "Tag" is not sown on a large scale it is however cut and put in the furrows behind the plough, and is therefore well covered with soil. They use a team of eight bullocks to the plough. Near Sinnar also "Tag" is pulled and thrown in the furrows behind the plough but owing to the practice of wied ploughing a good bit of it left uncovered. The plough used is a two bullock wooden plough. From Karad down to Yellur, "Tag" is ploughed in very carefully. The crop is first harvested and is carefully put in the furrows in handfuls. The plough is run close to the previous furrow; moreover a separate man is employed to cover the stalks with soil if any such remain uncovered. Consequently the green manured land looks like a ploughed fallow. If Tag is ploughed under in this manner it rots more quickly and is, hence, more useful. It is quite clear that this manner of green manuring should cost more than by the one followed in the Poona District. In this system with each plough four men cut the Tag, two put it in the furrows, and one follows the plough cover any stalk left uncovered. Thus nine men are employed in addition to the three men and eight or ten bullocks usually required for ploughing. It is certain that the work done in this manner is superior to that done in other tracts.

In order to effect some saving and also to do the work more efficiently or at any rate as efficiently, a turnwrest plough was tried to see if at least four bullocks and one man could be saved. Doubts were entertained as to the efficiency as the work is generally done in the rainy season. The actual operation of ploughing "Tag" into the land for winter crops is done when the soil is in a good condition and not when it is too wet. This modified system was tried (in two or three places) and was found to work successfully. By this modification the daily expenses of the four bullock and one man are saved and as good, or better work than is done even under the best conditions with the old plough, is accomplished. The turnwrest plough requires only four bullocks and two men and so saves the wages of four bullocks and one man. As the turnwrest plough has got a mouldboard, it covers the "Tag" stalks put in the furrows more thoroughly; this does not need such close ploughing as with the wooden plough and so a larger area is covered daily. For these reasons we recommend strongly the turnwrest plough for ploughing in the "Tag" used as a green manure.

Towards Nasik a two bullock (wooden) plough is used for this work. It would be advantageous for the cultivator in this tract also to use two bullocks and one man more. The local plough in this tract is small for crops like sugarcane the field has to be gone over eight or nine times. While with a turnwrest (C. T. P.) plough three turns will be enough. And though they have to give two bullocks more the cultivation of the land will be thorough, the "Tag" stalks will be more completely covered, and in the same time more work will be done. This system can also well be introduced in Gujarat.

INCOME-TAX IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 13.

The triennial report on the Income Tax Administration, Punjab, says that the number of companies whose returns were assessed in 1910-11 was 71 which is great advance on any previous year. The income tax however was lower than in any year since 1906-7. It would appear that quantity rather than quality has resulted from activities of the Punjab Company promoter and nearly half the tax paid under this head is contributed by two railway companies of the Province, viz., the Southern Punjab and the Sutlej Valley, Thirteen banking companies pay somewhat thirteen thousand, only slightly less than 31 cotton spinning and weaving mills.

Professor Adolf Harnack announces a discovery of first-rate importance for the history of the early Church. It is a tenth century manuscript, discovered by M. Constantinos Diobouniotis of the University of Athens, in the Meteoron Monastery. It contains the Book of Revelation up to the fourteenth chapter, with a commentary. Professor Harnack declares that the commentary is by Origen, and is the commentary on the Apocalypse promised by him in the commentary on St. Matthew.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Policy of the Government.

Mr. Montagu, M. P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, has addressed the following letter to a correspondent:—

India Office, Sept. 23, 1911.

Dear Sir,—You inquire whether I can give you any information regarding the nature of the statement that I intended to make on the debate on the Indian police, which was to have taken place on the motion for adjournment of the House of Commons last month. As you are aware, the attention of the House of Commons was exclusively occupied on that occasion with the serious labour troubles in England, and I am glad to have this opportunity of communicating to you what I was thus prevented from saying to the House.

First as to the Midnapore case. On this there could have been no discussion; fairness to those involved demands suspension of judgment until the appeal has been heard. But I may remind you that Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment did not endorse all the suggestions of the learned Chief Justice in the criminal trial, notably the suggestion about the bomb. The decision was, however, generally adverse to the police officers and they have filed an appeal. Every one must hope that these officers, whose record of service is of the very highest, will be able to clear themselves from charges which, if substantiated, must entail the very gravest results to their careers. No one will wish to prejudice the last stages of the trial nor, I think, would any one desire that the Government, for whom these men have laboured all their lives, and in whose service they have erred, if erred they have, should fail to provide the funds for giving them every chance of clearing themselves. (This course is strictly in accordance with precedent.)

Meanwhile the men will not be employed in administrative office and the promotion gazetted immediately after the hearing of the civil case—promotions which would, in ordinary circumstances have been matters of normal routine—have been cancelled. These are suspensory steps in no way final or condemnatory, but wise, as I think you will agree, pending the hearing in the Court of Appeal. I may add that in future all proposals for promotion or bestowal of honorary titles are to be held in abeyance in cases where inquiry or legal proceedings are pending.

This is all that can be said about the Midnapore case. But I intended also to take the opportunity of announcing to the House certain new rules and regulations for the better control of the Indian police,

A TRIBUTE TO THE FORCE.

In the first place may I remind you of a few facts and figures? The police in India are an indigenous agency numbering 177,000 men, with only 500 European superintendents. They deal with a population of 244,000,000 spread over an area of 11,000,000 square miles. This force has to preserve the public peace and to maintain order in a country, where there is little public opinion or civic sense as we know it in England to assist them. It performs its duties with great bravery and energy. Its superior officers have often to supervise areas of over 5,000 square miles, and under their masterly supervision the indigenous police loyally fight disorder, murder, robbery, and all the violent crime to which the general population, now assured of security by their aid, would otherwise be exposed. No praise could possibly be too high for the force in recent years in quarter where it has been necessary to deal with anarchical conspiracy; of men who have steadily pursued the path of duty knowing well that they risked their lives until perhaps a bullet in the back in a dark by-street has indeed a career of humble but heroic service to the State.

No greater mistake could be made than to imagine that the distressing cases of torture about which questions are asked in Parliament are the rule. They are indeed the very rare exception. When they occur attention is immediately directed to them and every effort is made to prevent recurrence. The annual average number of convictions for torture during the last six years is nine! This out of a force of 177,000, is a record of which many European forces might be proud. You, I am sure, do not associate yourself with the cruel and unfounded suggestion that British officials try to hush those cases up. I may remind you that the superior officers are, if anything, disposed to err on the other side, and many prosecutions are brought for charges which cannot be substantiated.

Of course, I have denied that scandals occur occasionally. As long as these scandals continue to occur so long will the Government of India continue to devote themselves unceasingly to tamping out the evil that remains.

It was my intention to inform the House of Commons or certain measures that have recently been taken with this object. These measures must not be regarded as the sudden move of an administration hitherto inactive. On the contrary, they are the latest instalment of a history of continuous improvement. For fifty years there has been steady, unremitting effort to improve the police by means of Commissions, legislation inquiries, executive orders, training schools, and so forth, but most of all by quiet departmental methods of exhortation, example and punishment. In this way natural merits have been developed and natural imperfections eliminated

MAGISTRATES AND CONFESSIONS.

The most dangerous natural imperfection is the tendency to rely on confession, which inevitably involves temptation to apply pressure. The maxim, "optimum habemus testem confitentem reum," formerly generally recognised in Europe, still appeals to the Indian mind. It was laid down many years ago that no inducement was to be offered for a confession, that no confession was to be recorded by police, that no confession made by anyone in police custody was to be admissible in evidence, and that no poisoner was to be detained in police custody for more than twenty-four hours. It has been further laid down that only magistrates can record confessions, and that a magistrate might be satisfied that the confession is being made voluntarily.

The magistrates' part is important, and with a view to seeing that it shall be performed adequately the Government of India have recently collected the various orders dealing with the matter in the different provinces in order to prescribe uniform and efficient procedure and to eliminate opportunity for abuse by interested officers. In future the power to record confessions will be confined to (a) magistrates having jurisdiction in the case, (b) first-class magistrates (magistrates of high standing and large powers), or (c) especially selected second-class magistrates. Owing to considerations of time and distance, a certain elasticity is necessary, but third-class magistrates will no longer record confessions. The Government of India has further prescribed that the Bombay rule which enjoins the examination of a confessing prisoner should be invariably adopted. The police interested must be declared out of Court, the accused must be asked whether he has been ill-treated, and if there is reason to suspect ill-treatment there must be a medical examination.

Certain further measures are under consideration. Local Governments have been asked to consider whether it is advantageous to have confessions recorded at all before the trial begins except in very special circumstances or by order of the District Magistrate. There is, moreover, to be an exhaustive inquiry into the conduct of lock-ups with a view to obtain proper supervison. The police are already forbidden access to the gaols and the Government of India are considering the possibility of a rule that no prisoner who has confessed should be given back to police custody and also that no confession should be recorded until the person confessing has spent one night out of police custody.

So much for preventive measures. It must be remembered that the restrictions on the police are, especially as regards demands and confessions, already far greater than in England. There is a maximum of a precaution beyond which it is impossible to go without crippling the force. We must not, in our anxiety to prevent opportunity for occasional and isolated abuse, render the police impotent and detection difficult or impossible. Nor must we refuse a confidence which the vast majority of the Indian police thoroughly merits. If we refuse confidence we kill all sense of responsibility, all zeal for improvement, and sap the loyal energy and "esprit de corps" upon which we must rely for the preservation of peace.

ABUSE OF POWER.

I pass on to describe one or two new measures of importance of a deterrent nature which have been taken in order to increase the efficiency of the police and the confidence of the public by advertising widely the grave view that Government takes of abuse of power.

Orders have been given that the punishment of police officers, judicial or departmental, shall be widely published. They will be inserted regularly in the "Police Gazette." Steps will also be taken to bring home both to the public and the police that the merits or fitness for promotion of police officers are not judged by statistical results or the number of convictions obtained.

Further than this, the Government of India, recognising that the importance of securing public confidence in the genuineness of inquiries must prevail over departmental considerations, have urged local Governments that, in inquiring into allegations, of police misconduct, there should be freer recourse to magisterial inquiry. When inquiries are consequent on atrictures passed by magistrates in the course of a judgment, there is to be inquiry by a superior officer of police, when the charge is unimportant or a magisterial inquiry when the charge is serious. When a serious charge is made by a superior Court, and the Court indicates the necessity for inquiry, there is to be automatically a public inquiry by two officers, and one of these is to be an officer of judicial experience. Of course, where a prosecution is possible it takes place and no inquiry is needed; but as regards other cases, I am sure you will regard these new rules for adequate inquiry as satisfactory.

This is, I think, the substance of what I should have said in other circumstances in the House.—Yours, &c.,

EDWIN S. MONTAGU.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Cook is confirmed as Under Secretary, Home Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Revds. S. P. Morris and H. G. S. Cowley Bengal and Lucknow Establishments, retire from the service.

Mr. J. A. Chapman, Principal, Government Commercial Institute, is appointed as Librarian.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Gattelli officiates as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. O. Fox, C.S.I., is gazetted to be Under Secretary, Finance Department.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Burrup, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is granted two months' leave.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

For Decree Absolute.

234-11 Crawford B and Co Bank of Bombay vs. Goverdhandas Tejpal, Bhaishankar K and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

618-10 Mulla and M Radhakisson Dwarkadas vs. Motilal Lowanmal and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

774-11 Thakurdas and Co Mahomed Hishan Jan Mahomed vs Haji Salleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and another Payne and and Co.

1173-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Matabhoy Mulla Essabhoy, Thakurdas and Co.

207-09 Bhaishankar K and G Hirachand Premji vs Jugmohandas Varjeevandas and another. Payne and Co. Daphtary F and D.

718-08 S A Tyabji, Pascoal Calmet Fernandes and another vs Arthur Doming Fernandes Kanga and S.

812-09 Cragie B and Co Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co Ltd vs Khiassing h Gulabsingh Crawford B and C.

697-10 Hiralal and Co R D Sethna and others vs Hitchv Spg and Wg Co L d, Raghavaya B and N.

30-08 Tyebji Dobo Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed. Payne and Co.

681-09 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Motabhai J & M.

683-10 Tyabji D and Co Krishnarao Madhusudan and another vs Bhiwrabai widow and another Motichand and D.

401-09 Little and Co Vithaldas Narrondas and another vs Narotamdas Jethram and others Dikshit D and S.

754-10 Wadia G and Co Jaith Mistri vs Vanmalidas Jeewandas Bros Matubhai J and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

836-10 Malvi H M and R Ramamijdas Ramchandra vs Sukhdeo Ramchandras and another J R Patell and Co

1071-10 T A Gandhi Brijimohanda Baluram and another vs Tillochchand Mamraj Mulla and M

468-10 Edgelow G W and Co Globe Mfg Co Ld vs Hurkissondas Asaran and others Little and Co

926-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sassoon J David and Co Wadia G and Co

691-10 Rubnis and G Mathurabai widow vs Hari Joona and others Smetham B and Co

481-09 Khunderao L and M Ravji Hari Atharley vs Shambajirao Baburao Augre Edgelow G W and Co

184-09 S B Mehta Nomanbai Mulla Lukhmanji vs Adamji Sheikh Nurbhai Jehangir M & S.

889-07 Jamshedji Juggonath Deviprasad vs Tillokchand Kissorilal and Dikshit D and S.

795-10 Bhaishankar K and G Bai Maneckbhai widow vs R D Sethna and others T A Gandhi Madhowji K and C.

361-11 Mulla and M Shamkorebai vs Narbadibai and others Daphtary F and D Tyabji D and Co.

1022-10 Mulla and M Shivji Pracharia vs Balchrishna Harichandra and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

502-10 Hiralal and Co Hargovindas Vrijbhukandas and others vs The G I P Railway Co and another E F Nicholson Little and Co.

216-09 Nanu H and Co Essa Abba vs The Rew Hugh Smith Nicholson and others Little and Co.

700 10 Ardeshir H D and Co Laxmidas Goculdas vs Bhaishankar Nanabhoy and others Little and Co Bhais Lankar K and J Unvalla and P.

769-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim and another vs Jimbahai widow and others Thakurdas and Co Payne and Co.

764-09 Malvi H M and R Tribhovandas Malvi and others vs Rawkindas Kissouraw and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1112-10 Payne and Co The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld vs Gordhandas Khatao Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

For Consent Decree.

873-09 Mulla and W Abdulla Josub Cassam vs Rabiabai and others Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

6:3-08 Nadirsha and D (for pauper) Limbaji Babaji Shinde vs Purkha Dholla and others Wadia G and Co.

144-11 Captain and V Pestonji Jiwanji Mistri and others vs Khedarmol Bhuramal Wadia G and Co.

711-10 Captain and V Ally Mahomed Haji Cassum and another vs Mahomed Hoosein Makba and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

480-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. R D Sethna vs Fatmabai widow and others Mulla and M.

584-09 Manchersha and W Mahomedally Ebrahimji vs Dr. Rajabally Vishram Patell and others Manchersha and W Shamrao M and H.

950-10 Madhowji K and C Ramkishen Madangopala vs Radhakisen Teckchand and others Jamshedji R and D.

1066-10 Dikshit D and S Bai Monghibai vs Moti Jetha and Co Bhaishankar K and G.

325-10 Dikshit D and S Goculdas Dewji vs Morarji Veerji and others Madhowji K and C.

472-10 Hiralal and Co Eusufally Sharafally and Co vs Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria Mulla and M.

913-10 Dadachanji and P Gopiram Singani vs Dhanjibhai Laxmidas Raghavaya B and N.

604-09 Malvi H M and R Jairam Khubiram vs Kasiram Ramchandra and others Dikshit D and S.

748-10 Daphtary F and D M Kanji and Co vs M H Belgaumwalla and Co and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The rainfall has diminished in the coastline round the Bay, but remains nearly general in Assam. Some further rain has fallen in the east of the United Provinces and the northerly parts of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal. Tuvoy reports one and half inches; Victoria Point and Shillong, one; Cherapunji, twenty-one; Dhubri Dinajpore, two; Purnea, one; Allahabad, three; Bangalore one and a half. The forecast shows that rainfall is likely to cease in the United Provinces and condition will remain unchanged elsewhere.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

The report of a slight shock was recorded in Simla this morning at eight hours, twenty-two minutes from a distance of about four thousand five hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear, Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records a heavy rainfall of 3·32". Skies have cleared in the north but remain heavily clouded in the east. Humidity has decreased and is now nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in large defect at Allahabad; the minimum is in excess at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in south Rajputana and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is above the average in Cutch and south Kathiawar, below in north Gujrat and equal to it elsewhere. Temperature during day is in excess at Deesa and in defect at Veraval; night temperature is also higher than usual at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now moderately clouded in the north-eastern district. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the western districts and in defect at Sangor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature both maximum and minimum is above the average.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula and also in Ceylon, the noteworthy amounts being 1·31 at Bangalore and 1·26 at Colombo. Local but heavy rain has been reported from the east United Provinces. A few very light showers are recorded in the south Bombay Deccan, the south Konkan and on the Malabar Coast.

Nearly general and local rain is likely in the extreme south of the Peninsula and local rain in the east United Provinces. A few showers may occur in the Bombay Deccan and possibly on the West Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 13th October, was 29·945 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette" Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Hadon, Mr D S
Thuillier, Mrs
Sieswright, Mr F J H
Robinson, Capt C W Mrs C W
Sandes, Capt E W C Miss C
Martin, Mrs P two Misses
Lecky Lt A
Turnbull, Capt B Mrs
Campbell, Mr W E Miss
Read, Mr T R Mrs
Ward, Major T M Mrs child nurse
Philp Mr W B
Carey, Mr H
Macpherson, Miss E
Nenshull, Mrs H E Miss
Robinson Mrs E T
Plummer, Mr H L
Fatran, Capt G F Mrs
Sells, Mr A F
Scott, Mr C R
Kennedy, Mr G
Graham, Mr L F
Thompson, Miss
Bertlin, Mr E
Gray, Mr.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Little, Mrs C
Reid, Hon Sir Arthur Lady
Kisch, Mr. B S Mrs
Archer, Mrs V
Daly, Lt-Col J D Mrs
Carnegy, Brig Genl P M Mrs
Archer, Major S A
Jordan, Mr H P
Atkinson, Mr E J
Clo k, Lt B
Morton, Major E R
Tweedie, Mr Mc Mrs
Mort, Maj G H Mrs
Bromilow, Mr J M
Henderson, Capt R W
Tillard, Maj A B
Jenkins, Mrs H L
Dawes, Miss M C
Grigg, Capt H H
Morris, Capt C V P Mrs
Webb, Capt W F R
Smith, Mr F
Waite, Mr
Pease, Mr H T
Tebbutt, Mr T F
Orde, Mr P S
Little, Mr H
Reid, Mr J R
Frematttle Mr A W
Brierley Capt W E
Farmer, Lt-Col J
Milne, Mr J T
Fleming, Mr E C
Vigrow, Mr A
Allan, Mr J S
Latman, Mrs L
Gardiner, Miss E S
Ross, Capt D B
Fowler, Mr E K
Waddell, Mr P H
Parker, Mr R N
Noble, Mrs
Gemmell, Mrs and infant
Laws, Mr H C
Edward, Mr W A
Hannay, Mr A L
Cockson, Mr S M
Rose, Maj C
Annesley, Capt Hon A
Micshull, Mr W T
Dodgson, Mr R C
Hickman, Brig Genl H P
Marshall, Mr E G
Corlitt, Mr M J J
Honeybourne, Miss M
Wardlaw-Ramsay Miss E
Hawson, Lt G Mrs
Woolsey, Mr A E Mrs
Hoyt, Mr T W
Brown, Mr C
Jennings, Capt J G
Holder, Mrs
McNab Col C H Mrs
Belfied, Miss
Gifford, Mrs G C
Cecil, Hon T J A
Gourjim, Mr Mrs
Archdale, Mr H
Crawford, Mr S C Mrs
Berger, Mr G
Danson, Mr A
Evans, Miss E H
Mullick, Mr G L
Price, Capt T R C Mrs
Nicolson, Mr F A
Barker, Mr P W
Biedermann, Mr P
Fitzgerald, Mr T W W
Wood, Mr J B
Sweet, Mr G C
Baumgartner, Maj
Lettif, Mr C A Mrs
Broome, Col P C
Mengakis, Mr Mrs
Preisinner, Miss
Patell, Mr P C
Mourin, Mrs Mr.
Broom, Mrs B
Lascelles, Mr F
Simpson, Capt W J
Budden, Mrs J A
Williams, Mr W H
Allison, Mr C E Mrs
Mort, Maj G N Mrs
Holland, Capt C S
Clutterbuck, Capt C H
Bury, Mr J
Grant, Mr A
Lambert, Mr C P.
Tew, Mr

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Musenden, Maj
Blacklock, Mr J
Inglis, Mr J
Noyes, Mr C D
Sirdar Narain, Rao Bohja Zatob
Kunwar, Chundra Sen
For, Maj E V
Rawson, Mr F
Gales, Mr R R Miss
Edwards, Mr G D A
Wadia, Mr N W
Corlett, Maj J S
Boyle, Mr D
Muir, Mr A P
Sills, Mr W.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Jones, Mrs B F
McMeakin, Mr J
Gordon, Mr J
Temple, Mr W
Scarr, Mrs M
Langford, Lt C G.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Fergoson, Capt A C
Wetherell, Lt G A C
Woodward, Capt C F
Owen, Lt J B
Blewitt, Capt G
Mackenzie, Lt L H L
Purves, Mr R E
Martin, Mr T.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

India Office, Sept. 26.

THE King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments:—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels—L M Bell, Commandant, 16th Rajputs the Lucknow Reg May 9 A H D Creagh, Commandant, 128th Pioneers July 9.

Captain to be Major—F V L Pritchard, 26th Berar Infantry Aug 9

Lieutenants to be Captains—J S Graham, 121st Pioneers July 10 R B Macan, 28th Light Cavalry C H D La Touche, 16th Cavalry July 31.

Indian Army Departments.

Commissaries and Hon Capts to be Commissaries with the hon rank of Maj—Richard Orr, J M Smith July 27

Assistant Commissaries and Hon Lieuts. to be Deputy Commissaries with the hon rank of Capt—J T Coleman June 1 J W L Young July 24 William Reeves July 29

To be Assistant Commissaries with the hon rank of Lieut.—Conductor George Newton July 24 Conductor Patrick McArdle July 29.

The King has approved of the rank of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service who entered it by exchange from the Royal Army Medical Corps, being antedated as follows:—Capt H G S Webb, from March 1, 1906, to September 1, 1905; Capt A A McNeight, from July 31, 1908, to Jan 31, 1908; Capt W S Nealor, from July 31, 1908, to Jan 31, 1908.

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers Infantry Branch:—

To be a Second Lieut—P S Corbould Sept 15, 1910.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments:—

Indian Army.

Maj-Gen Sir Henry M P Hawkes, K C B, C S I, Augt 29; Maj D G Peart, Sept 6; Maj W Fitz A Stewart Sept 22.

Indian Army Departments.

Dep Commissary and Hon Capt W H Skeaf July 24: Dep Commissary and Hon Capt J W L Young July 29.

Sept 23.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Lieut A H M White has been placed on the Retired List Sept 18.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List,—Lieut F W Raisin, Sub-Lieut N Garnett Sept 22.

War Office, Sept. 26,

REGULAR FORCES,

Commands and Staff.

Maj W H B Jacob, R A, to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, vice Maj C G Vereker, R A, whose tenure of that appointment is about to expire Sept. 13.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Surg-Lieut B W C Deeble retires on retired pay Sept 27; Surg-Capt R M Cowie from the 2nd Life Guards to be Surg-Maj Sept 27.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Lieut-Col and Brev Col C E Coghill, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, retires on retired pay Sept 26; Lieut F B Benham is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 13; Lieut H G Young to be Adjutant Sept 9.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Quarterm and Hon Capt R C W Williams retires on retired pay Sept 27.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brev Col W J Bythell, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col. is placed on the Half-pay List Sept 25.

Maj F A Wilson to be Lieut Col vice Brev Col W J Bythell Sept 25 Sec Lieut H M Fordham to be Lieut Sept 18.

Infantry.

Royal Scots Lothian Reg.—Superny Capt T E Buskell is restored to be establishment Aug 25.

Buffs East Kent Reg—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts—C F Cattley June 10 J F W Allen Sept 16.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Lieut T J Uzielli to be Adjutant Aug 11 Sec Lieut L H Rawlinson to be Lieut Sept 1.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire L I—The undermentioned Sec Lieut to be Lieuts—C A Williams Sept 1 D Kenworthy Sept 16.

Bedfordshire Reg—Sec Lieut H E Huntries to be Lieut May 3.

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorks Reg—Lieut H C Cumberhatch to be Capt July 19 Sec Lieut G L Combton-Smith to be Lieut July 19.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Superny Capt S A Mott is restored to the establishment Sept 11.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut J A G Childe-Freeman to be Lieut Aug 19.

Royal Inniskilling Fusilers—Capt J A Byrne is seconded for service on the staff Sept 11.

Hampshire Reg—Lieut C A Ridley is removed from the Service for absence without leave Sept 27.

Northamptonshire Reg—Superny Capt P C B Shinner is restored to the establishment Sept 16.

Army Service Corps.

Lieut J B H Peyton to be Capt under the provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Sept 22.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The undermentioned Chaplains to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplains to the Forces, Third Class:—The Rev B W Stothert, the Rev T Brook, B D, LL D Sept 27.

Memoranda.

Col Spring R Rice is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General while employed as Chief Engineer, Aldershot Command Sept 8.

Brev Col W J Bythell, Half-pay List to be Col Sept 25.

Capt J F Westerman, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay Sept 25.

Capt W E H Case, Administrative and Instructional Staff; Australian Commonwealth Military Forces, is granted the local rank of Capt while serving with troops of the Regular or Indian Army, with effect from Sept. 26, and to have seniority as from July 1, 1910, the date of his substantive rank as Capt in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth.

General Reserve of Officers.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of July 4, 1911:—Hon Capt in the Army A S Lawrance, late Capt Imperial Yeomanry, to be Capt July 5.

Special Reserve of Officers.

3rd Batt Norfolk Reg—Sec Lieut on probation E L Pharazyn resigns his commission Sept 27.

Admiralty, 26th September.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of the 16th May, 1904—Chief Artificer Engineer William Henry Hall has this day been granted the rank of the Engineer Lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, 28th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Henry Albert le Fowne Hurt has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Admiralty, 29th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Bertram William Lothian Nicholson has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

War Office, 29th September.

Territorial Force.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Durham Royal Garrison Artillery; Captain Stuart Ogilvy Boyd, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Adjutant. Dated 20th September.

Infantry.

4th (City of Bristol) Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain Robert Ian Rawson, The Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Adjutant. Dated 16th September.

The Highland Cyclist Battalion; Captain Sydney Armitage Innes. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Adjutant. Dated 28th September.

Unattached List for the Territorial Force.

Officers Training Corps.

Eton College Contingent, Junior Division, Officers Training Corps; Lieutenant John Seymour Mellor, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Adjutant Dated 22nd August.

Lieutenant John S Mellor, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Captain in the Territorial Force whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 2nd August.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal is publishing a Tibetan version of the well-known Sanskrit Lexicon, "Amrkosh", with explanatory notes in English by Dr. Satish Chunder Vidyabhushan, Principal of the Sanskrit College.

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things go, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walth

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R. arrived here on Friday from Aden October 8, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Khosrou, 2,410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived here on Friday from Jeddah, September 9, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lindula, 2,181 tons, Captain H. W. Tallent, arrived here on Friday from Busreh, September 27, via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo 99 horses and 2 mules and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,615 tons, Captain L. Kasch, arrived here on Thursday evening from Durban September 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

The steamer, Lexie 2,375 tons, Captain E. Blagdon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Dalton Hall, 2,264 tons, Captain J. E. Garst, arrived here on Friday from Calcutta October 3, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Mayo...Le Comr.....Jones..... do
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R...Survey Str
Islands.....3361 Peck.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hull via Karachi	17-10	J Finlay & Co
F Clan Shaw	3502	Hunter	Chittagong	18-10	J Finlay & Co
H White Cross	1944	Leng	Dunkirk	14-10	W & A Graham & Co
K Lord Stanley	3056	Clibborn	Antwerp	16-10	W & A Graham & Co
M Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Jeddah	18-10	Bo H S N Co
N Iskra	2655	Dobrovich	Hamburg	16-10	J Mackintosh & Co
O Galiss	555	Wratt	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
P Reichenfels	2906	Kloppenberg	Hamburg via K'obi	19-10	W & A Graham &Co
Q Mansuri	2032	Gore	Jeddah	16-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ellen	2474	Jacobsen	Calcutta	19-10	MM & Co
3 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	31 10	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2713	Figari	Hongkong	16-10	G De Grossi
4 R Rubattino	2813	Pinzoni	Genoa	15-10	Rubattino Line
6 Wartenfels	2834	Reimers	Rangoon	15-10	W & A G & Co
7 Bohemia	2301	Bartole	Trieste	16-10	Austrian L S N Co
9 City of York	1013	Wilson	Karachi		Killick N Co
10&11 Berbera	3988	Lemarchand	Antwerp		N F M M & Co
12&13 Persia	4155	Haywar l	London	2110	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bushreh	19-10	M M & Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	20-10	N Y Kaisha
16 Queenborough	1891	Jones	Antwerp	15-10	W & A Graham & Co

Offside N.

Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	10-10...B S N Co
Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Mauritius	N F... Bo & H S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamed	Bhownagar	
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Majidi		Gaddie	Jeddah	22-10...B P S N Co

P D H W

Bahadari		899	G Ahmed	Gulf ...14-10 B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
12	Somali	Kasch	Durban, Sept 20
13	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Oct 8
	Lindula	Tallent	Busreh, Sept 27
	Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah, Sept 29
	Dalton Hall	Garst	Calcutta, Oct 3

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The steamer Lexie, Captain Blagdon, for Calcutta, obtained her particlearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Khosrou, for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 18th instant at 5 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—3,400 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 49 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 56 bales wool, B Titokchand; 5 bales silk kakoon, D Pestonjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Persia s—8 bales Indian mats, B J Bhumgara; 125 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—4,940 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.
Ariosto s—690 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.
Lord Stanley s—3,348 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR RIGA.
Ariosto s—2,012 cwts castorseed, L Pragjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Iskra s—135 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Bohemia s—75 cwts myrabollams, 50 cwts fennelseed, P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.
Rysbergen s—47 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 18,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Tata Sons and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co.
Queenborough s—250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Berbera s—500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Reichenfel s—559 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 340 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 250 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy; 105 cwts gum Arabic, J Narbheram; 23 kegs Alizarine dye, O. Chanderis; 140 cwts buffalo pickers, R C Nazer and Co; 210 cwts gum Arabic, 210 cwts P Jethabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.
Scindia s—633 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—60 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandass and Co; 140 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.
R Rubattino s—2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Capri s—212 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 110 cwts kismiss, D Passow and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.
Ceylon Maru s—375 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL.
By
TOM GALLON

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE

THE DIAMOND BROOCH.
By
THOMAS COBB

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS,
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

USEFUL BOOKS ON MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE

HINTS TO CANDIDATES for the L. R. A. M. ASSOC BD., and other Examinations in Pianoforte Playing, by Wilson Maunire, F. T. C. L., L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.
As. 12

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MUSIC. The Candidates Manual for all Examinations, with notes on the writing of Music, Hints on Examination Preparation and the working of Examination Papers.
As. 12.

MODEL ANSWERS, TO QUESTIONS ON TOUCH.
For Candidates Preparing for Examinations in Pianoforte Playing.
As. 6.

THE MUSIC STUDENTS COPY BOOK Containing the necessary HINTS & EXAMPLES on the writing of musical notation for Private Study and all Examinations.
As. 12.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 14th October, 1911.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

A VERY simple calculation based on the prime cost of the amount we actually eat, and the total of the kitchen bills, will show that something must be wrong. It is true that food stuffs have gone up in price but this is a matter over which the private consumer has little control; wages have also risen considerably, but there has been no appreciable increase in the quality or quantity of work done by the wage receiver. Among domestic servants the cook is the man who costs us the most, for whatever his scale of pay may be he only regards it as part of his revenue, and theft, by dint of practice and tradition has become with him a virtue. The cook who robs his employer in moderation can always obtain the best certificates for honesty, and, as he knows his employer is too lazy or too busy to prosecute him for peculation he pursues his career until able to retire on his "savings." If the employer is too strict, that is to say, insists on the actual letter of his bargain, the cook will leave him on a false pretext, and if the employer continues to insist on real honesty, he will after a certain number of changes be entered as an undesirable in the books of a well-organised club and benefit society to which every Goanese cook belongs. At the present time in Bombay the domestic servants are better organised than the employers and with their fixed idea that bakshesh of every kind is a legitimate source of revenue it is no easy matter to deal with them. The cook has one dominant idea; to run up the food bill as much as possible, and if he can sell, the surplus of cooked food in or out of door, so much the better. He may feed several lodgers on the premises of which his employer knows nothing, and he helps the market dealers to maintain a special price for sahebs that no Indian would tolerate. Other servants give much thought to evading as much of their duties as possible and increasing their number in a house-hold and while the housewife complains of the trouble her servants give her, she often continues to add to the household work by multiplying unnecessary ornaments until the work of cleaning and dusting is doubled.

It is well to remember that every additional domestic in India is a source of dirt, disorder, and a certain amount of irritation. Europeans may live and board in an hotel or a club. They may also frequent restaurants without exciting remark, but if they boldly discharge the cook and contract for their food at some outside source they are looked on by their neighbours as having departed from the straight road of domestic organisation. We all know what a domestic kitchen very often becomes through lack of strict supervision, and how the proprietor is afraid to visit it for fear of possible discoveries. We should also know that, without being violently poisoned we may be kept in a constant state of inferior health through the management, or lack of it, of the cook, however good the food supply may be on arrival in the kitchen. It is plain that at the present time the cook is master of the situation, and so he will remain until he believes we can do without him. In all large cities in Europe it is a common thing to contract for food supplies with some caterer in order to avoid the expense and troubles involved in a kitchen, and the custom is already making progress, albeit slowly, in Bombay and Calcutta. In the latter city the enterprising owner of a boarding-house has enlarged her kitchen, and undertaken the supply of a large block of new flats, whose tenants are thus free of one of the plagues of life at the cost of Rs. 60 per month per head. One of the causes of the high cost of living is the caricature of a "burra khana" which Europeans are in the habit of maintaining at their tables. It is rarely really well presented, many of the dishes are made of twice-cooked food, and their number very often interferes with really good cooking. But the cook feels that the dignity of the house and his own income are concerned, and the master lacks moral courage to insist on reform even when he knows that the system is bad in every way. Europeans if they would preserve their brains, nerves and muscles in working order in the tropics, must adhere to a simple dietary and must be more careful of what they eat and drink than they are in Europe.

The risks of injury from dirt and disorder in the kitchen are probably greater in the private kitchen than in that of a restaurant, for in the former supervision is generally lacking, and, as the cost of cooking per head is very much less when carried out on a large scale the most practical remedy for the average householder is the purchase of his food ready cooked from some reliable restaurant. A home without a kitchen and all that depends on it in the way of material and servants becomes a much simpler establishment, and a cook working for fifty people on double the ordinary pay is still a very cheap man. There is thus a wide possibility of economy, with good management, in co-operative cooking as there is in co-operation relaxation and amusement at clubs. Bombay is a long way behind any of the great cities of Europe in this respect while the urgency of the need to reduce the cost of living is much greater here. We are too much the slaves of fashion, of national custom, and of gossip, and many people maintain a certain style of table which they do not really want, in order to give occasional entertainments to guests that are frequently uncongeinal and not seldom spitefully critical. This sort of entertainment would be really cheaper in a restaurant or club, and would not disturb this course of household life. Another argument in favour of entertaining in a public place is that owing to the style of the modern building and the close proximity, of the houses, an entertainment given to improve the acquaintance of the guests may make bitter enemies of the people above, below and next door, on account of the noise of the party. India does not produce hotel-keepers or restaurateurs, for the Indian will never consent to learn the business in the only possible way, which is by going through every step of the work. We must therefore look to properly trained foreigners to feed us well and at a reasonable charge.

KAURI GUM. KAURI GUM was long the chief source of profit and the great attraction of certain parts of New Zealand and it is still a valuable find. It is not the green gum that the trees of the present day produce that is sought after by the gum-digger but the lumps that have lain low in the earth for any period up to thousands of years. Out into desolate tracts the digger goes, finding his way over miles of swamp, over ridge after ridge of hills bare and brown, with here and there rare clumps of the fragrant titree. The Kauri pines of the long ago ages exuded the gum just as they do now, it dropped to earth and got buried in the mould. Some time in the dim past centuries the gum forest took fire, and burned for miles and leagues, leaving the dead trunks of the great pines so crumble to dust. By degrees forest debris covered the ground, burying deep the stores of gum that had previously dropped there. The man who digs pays a royalty of ten per cent. on the gum he gets if the land is privately owned; if it belongs to the Government, a tax of five shillings a year, which a ranger collects, franks him for as much digging as he has a mind to. He sets up his simple camp, for preference beside a fern-fringed creek where he can enjoy his morning and evening swim. When going out to dig he dons his oldest and toughest clothes, starting after a frugal breakfast with a spade, spears, hook and bucket slung behind him in a "pikau" or Maori sack, fastened knapsack fashion by crossed straps to his shoulders. This leaves the hands free so that he can test any likely bit of ground without unloading until he is pretty sure that he has struck a spot worth real digging. A writer in a monthly magazine, gives a charming picture of the joys that nature offers the prospector on his way to the Kauri fields. The digger plods the spongy ground in every direction. This was once heavy work, but has been immensely facilitated by the cunning device of curling a small piece of wire round the point of the spear. This "joker," as it is called, helps the spear both in and out of the ground. When the digger feels that his weapon vibrates to the touch of something hard, he gets excited and digs away rigorously if he is a new hand, if an old one, he is careful to differentiate first between the "feel" of gum or stone, or petrified tree-root. When a fair quantity of gum is located—and it is not every one who is lucky enough to do this every day—the spade is used to dig a circular hole four or five feet in diameter. If the clay be tough it is hard work and water must be baled out as the digger gets down, but there is the pleasurable excitement of the unknown quantity to spur him on to further exertion and the knowledge that what gum he gets is his very own.

The gum once really reached, the spade must be used very carefully, for if much broken, the gum does not sell as well as when it is in good large pieces. It is found in lumps of every size, from pieces larger than the head to smaller than the tip of the finger. But all is valuable and gathered up with the hands. When that in the bottom of the hole is recovered, the digger tunnels round the sides to search for more, but prudently, lest the soil fall in and destroy his chances of further discoveries. When the morning is over and tiffin is due, he washes the gum in a bucket of water. He can then appraise its value. Hard, bright pieces, when scraped—a slow process but necessary—rank first and being £4-15 per cwt. The next sort is intermixed with what is called sugar gum and is about half the value of the first. Nuts come next, and being only twenty to thirty shillings, when washed and sifted. The dust that ensues from the scraping of all kinds is carefully hoarded and sells at fifteen to twenty shillings per cwt. In the winter the digger probes the hills for gum. This is not so difficult a task, for the stuff lies near the surface and there is neither water to bale nor mud to dispose of. Buyers are to be had easily and they are glad to purchase at any time, but they usually visit camps on special days when the diggers have their gum ready for them. On the whole, the gum-hunter's life is not an onerous one, it is as free as the air. The work is enough to make rest a joy and the preparation of his meals a pleasant relaxation, while the uncertainty of the find gives a special interest to every day's toil.

THE POWERS AND SIAM. SPECULATION is rife in political circles in London, a correspondent by the mail informs us, as to what can be the intentions or ambitions of some of the great continental Powers towards Siam. It is felt that the remarkable display of friendship such as is shortly forthcoming cannot be without motive. In December the young King of Siam is to be crowned and it was hardly to be expected that the courts of Europe would find it necessary to be represented on that occasion by especially exalted personages. In fact, one would not have imagined that much notice would be taken of it at all. On the contrary, however, it has been announced that three Royal princes have been deputed to represent their sovereigns on the occasion, and it is not yet known of course whether they complete the list of exalted visitors. The announcement that Prince Alexander of Teck, who is a brother of the Queen and an officer in the 2nd Life Guards, had been selected to represent King George, caused great astonishment in London. It afterwards transpired that the appointment had been made after it had become known that the Kaiser was to be represented by one of his sons and the Tsar by the Grand Duke Boris, who went to London to represent him at the Coronation of King George. People are all asking what is at the bottom of it, and the one and only answer seems to be that Germany is moving in a new direction.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's., Mail steamer "Salsette" from Europe were Hon. Sir Arthur and Lady Reid, Brigadier General and Mrs. Carnegy, and Brigadier-General H. C. Hickman.

SOME modifications are to be made in the Indian Cavalry reliefs owing to the scarcity of fodder in the Punjab.

THE last st news from Kabul states that the Amir is staying at his new residence "Zabl-Ul-Siraj" and is suffering from fever,

THE latest report from Khatmandu show that the Maharaja-dhiraj's health remains about the same. There has been no development of the serious symptoms reported some weeks ago.

THERE will practically be no charges for direct famine relief in the United Provinces though a few thousand rupees may be spent. This is owing to the fact that good rain fell during September in the area previously affected by drought. Such takavi advances as were made have proved most useful.

THE meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held at Lahore on the 17th November. The business before the Council will be the Colonies Bill and the Punjab Courts Act Amendment Bill, both of which, it is intimated, will be passed.

THE attention of all keepers of printing presses and publishers is drawn to the provisions of section 3 of Act XXV of 1867, which provides that every book or paper printed within British India shall have legibly printed on it—(i) the name of the printer (the printing of the name of a Company is not sufficient, the name of an individual must be given), (ii) the place of printing, and (iii) if the book or paper be published, then (a) the name of the publisher and (b) the place of publication. The Bombay Government have recently had to prosecute several persons for failure to comply with this law, and they desire to bring these requirements prominently to the attention of all concerned.

A BOMBAY Government Press Note states:—The Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has been published in Part V of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 5th October 1911 All persons or bodies who have any criticism or opinion to offer on the provisions of the Bill are requested to forward their representations to the Secretary to Government, General Department, by the 10th November at the latest.

A BALLOT is being taken for or against a federation of workmen's unions in the engineering and shipbuilding trades to deal with all conditions of employmeut, and having a common financial liability in respect of all trade movements. The vote is to be returnable on November 1. The executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers do not recommend the scheme to their members.

THE King has selected his Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to represent his Majesty at the Coronation of the King of Siam in December next. His Serene Highness will be attended by the following gentlemen:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. Grierson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., Vice-Admiral the Hon. Stanley Colville, C.V.O., C.B., and Mr. Beilby Alston, of the Foreign Office.

IN a recent speech in the Transvaal, General Hertzog, Union Minister of Justice, said he felt that the people demanded to be raised out of the humble position into which they had been brought by the war. When a collision came, added the Minister, it would not be between Dutch and British Afrikanders but between the Afrikanders and those not born in South Africa. Referring to immigration, General Hertzog said that he did not intend to keep out strangers. The latter, however, must not claim a first birthright, and Africa was not entitled to sell it to them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TRIPOLITAN QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

England in common with the rest of Europe has scarcely recovered from the shock caused a few days ago by the unexpected and astounding action of Italy *vis-a-vis* Tripoli. It seems almost incomprehensible that a situation of such magnitude should have been brought about without practically any warning. The first intimation that the public generally had of the steps Italy had decided to take appeared on Monday in telegrams from the Turkish capital. We then learned that the Societa Nazionale's steamer "Romania," carrying passengers and mails for Constantinopole, was boarded on her arrival in the Dardanelles on Saturday morning by the Italian Vice-Consul who gave instructions to the captain the consequence of which was that all the passengers were ordered to land within half an hour. This done, the "Romania" left for Italy without even landing the mails. Simultaneously several Italian merchant steamers were also reported to have left Ottoman ports, after the receipt of instructions from the Italian Consulates, without taking all or any of their cargo. We had not to wait long for confirmation of the belief that these were the preliminaries of a deliberate plan to occupy the Ottoman province in Northern Africa without so much as saying by your leave. It was not, however, until yesterday that the Government of King Victor Emmanuel condescended to give any reasons for this extraordinary measure. This explanation which took the form of a telegraphic despatch to the Italian Charge d' Affaires at Constantinople concluded with the staggering ultimatum. The text of the despatch is as follows:—"Throughout a long series of years the Italian Government has never ceased to represent to the Porte the absolute necessity that the state of disorder and neglect in which Tripoli and Cyrenaica are left by Turkey should come to an end, and that these regions should be allowed to enjoy the same progress as that attained by other parts of Northern Africa. This transformation, which is required by the general exigencies of civilization, constitutes, so far as Italy is concerned, a vital interest of the very first order, by reason of the small distance separating these countries from the coasts of Italy. Notwithstanding the attitude maintained by the Italian Government, which has always loyally accorded its support to the Imperial Government on the different political questions of recent times, notwithstanding the moderation and patience displayed by Italian Government hitherto, not only have its views in regard to Tripoli been misunderstood by the Imperial Government, but what is more, all enterprises on the part of Italians, in the aforesaid regions, constantly encounter a systematic opposition of the most obstinate and unwarranted kind. The Imperial Government, which has thus up to now displayed constant hostility towards all legitimate Italian activity in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, quite recently, at the eleventh hour, proposed to the Royal Government to come to an understanding, declaring itself disposed to grant any economic concession compatible with the treaties in forces and with the higher dignity and interests of Turks; but the Royal Government does not now feel itself in a position to enter upon such negotiations, the uselessness of which is demonstrated by past experience and which, far from constituting a guarantee for the future, could but afford a permanent cause of friction and conflict. On the other hand, information received by the Royal Government from its Consular Agents in Tripoli and Cyrenaica represents the situation there as extremely dangerous on account of the agitation prevailing against Italian subjects, which is very obviously fomented by officers and other organs of the authorities. This agitation constitutes an imminent danger not only to Italian subjects but also to foreigners of any nationality who, justly perturbed and anxious for their safety, have commenced to embark and are leaving Tripoli without delay. The arrival at Tripoli of Ottoman military transports, the serious consequences of the sending of which the Royal Government had not failed to point out previously to the Ottoman Government, cannot but aggravate the situation and impress on the Royal Government the strict and absolute obligation of providing against the perils resulting therefrom. The Italian Government, therefore, finding itself forced to think of the guardianship of its dignity and its interests, has decided to proceed to the military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. This solution is the only one Italy can decide upon, and the Royal Government expects that the Imperial Government will in consequence give orders so that it may meet with no opposition from the present Ottoman representatives, and that the measures which will be the necessary consequences may be effected without difficulty. Subsequent agreements would be made between the two Governments to settle the definitive situation arising therefrom. The Royal Ambassador in Constantinople has orders to ask for a peremptory reply on this matter from the Ottoman Government within 24 hours from the presentation of the present document, in default of which the Italian Government will be obliged to proceed to the immediate execution of the measures destined to ensure the occupation. Pray add that the reply of the Porte within the aforefaid limit of 24 hours must be communicated to us through the intermediary of the Turkish Embassy in Rome also."

This remarkable document bears the signature of the Marquis di San Giuliano, the member for Foreign Affairs, who it is universally felt, has failed to make out a case for what is regarded as a violation of the principles of international equity and a danger to the peace of Europe. The opinions unanimously expressed by the Press of all the European capitals will it may be hoped convince the Turks that they are wrong in supposing that we are in presence of an attack by Christendom on Mohammedanism.

KILMARNOCK.

Mr. Keir Hardie announces *urbi et orbi* that he intends to drive out of public life the men who were responsible for the employment of soldiers in the railway strike, but however alarmed the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary may once have been by the threats of the member for Merthyr Tydvil they probably have been feeling less depressed since the Kilmarnock Election. Mr. Keir Hardie threw himself heart and soul into that contest, and did all he could to use the phrase of his suffragette friends to keep the Liberal out. Instead of Mr. Gladstone being defeated or only elected by the skin of his teeth as was generally expected, he has retained the seat for his party by a majority which in the circumstances cannot be described as other than wonderful. No doubt, Mr. Gladstone owing to the name he bears, was a very strong candidate for a constituency north of the Tweed, but when all is said and done it does not look as if in Scotland at all events the working classes find much to find fault with the means taken by his Majesty's Government to avert a national calamity. They may think that Mr. Asquith was not as tactful as he might have been and that it would have been better if he had placed the matter in the hands of his more conciliatory colleague, Mr. Lloyd George, in the first instance; but they evidently also are of opinion that the punishment should fit the crime. They were not inclined to pass so severe a sentence as Mr. Keir Hardie demanded and they do not believe that the employment of troops to suppress the railway strike was merely for "the benefit of capitalists."

TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

At the risk of being considered a terrible Philistine I must confess that I cannot get up any very great amount of indignation about the alleged purchase of the Tattershall ruins by a mysterious American "millionaire" and that all this clamour about "vandalism," "a national disgrace" etc., leaves me rather cold. Until a fortnight ago probably not more than a very small minority of the persons who are now so rampagious on the subject had ever heard of the existence of Tattershall Castle, which indeed is not of surpassing historical interest whatever may be its value archæologically. If it is permissible for us to possess Cleopatra's needle and the Elgin marbles, surely we might acquiesce in the loss of one of our numerous relics of the past, and I for one would rather that our American friends imported an English castle than a German schloss. I had written thus far when my attention was attracted by a statement of Sir Francis Trippel, which puts the affair in a somewhat different light. Sir Francis Trippel, whose name is familiar as that of the founder of the Union Club, came forward with an offer of £5,000 as a loan without interest for the purchase of the Castle with its interesting mantelpieces. The offer made to the National Trust was, however, not accepted. Subsequently a public spirited man expressed his willingness to buy back the Castle if the Transatlantic gentleman would consent to resell it at a reasonable figure. Sir F. Trippel agreed to be the intermediary. His account of what followed is decidedly interesting. "After seeing the chairman and general manager of the Capital and Counties Bank I instructed the bank's solicitors to get into touch with the unknown American and open negotiations. It should be stated that the Castle had been sold to him for £2,250, of which sum a deposit of 10 per cent. had been paid. The same day—last Friday—I received a letter addressed to me from a well-known West-end club, in which the writer offered to introduce me to the purchaser if I wished to buy the Castle, I took no notice of this letter, but, happening to meet the writer yesterday, he informed me that the purchaser had no sentimental interest whatever in the matter, and was only out for money and a large profit. I then offered to buy the Castle for £2,500, cash down. Later in the day I was told that the price was £10,000, and incidentally I discovered that the Castle was being hawked about. This morning the 'American'—whose name is known to me—and his agent called by appointment at the office of the bank's solicitors, who made them a firm offer of £2,750 for the Castle. This was scornfully refused, but, strange to relate, the price of £10,000 demanded overnight had meanwhile gone down to £7,500." Sir Francis adds:—"It is quite evident that the statement concerning the removal of the Castle brick by brick to the United States is not worthy of the least credence, although it is possible that some pretence at its removal may be attempted when the balance of the purchase money has been paid." It appears that at one time the National Trust had the opportunity of purchasing the castle together with their chief feature the mantelpieces for £2,000.

SURCHARGE.

On the occasion of the conveyance of the body of Edward the Seventh from Westminster to Windsor the Paddington Borough Council decided to erect a stand for themselves and their friends the cost to be met by making a small charge for each ticket. Some local residents whose view of the cortege was thereby obstructed went to law and obtained damage from the Council. The legal liability incurred by the Council owing to this litigations amounted to about £300 and a conscientious auditor of the Local Government Board after an inquiry held yesterday has surcharged the members of the Council who voted for the erection of the stand. Very good, but what about the Local Government Board and the other departments in Whitehall? There must have been a pretty heavy carpenter's bill both for the funeral of King Edward and the Coronation of King George. Was the amount surcharged to Mr. Burns, Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna and the rest? If not, why not! The L. G. B. Auditor has also put his foot down at Bournemouth where the local "Residents Association" invited him to disallow a sum of £913 improperly as they considered charged to the rates. The money in question was spent in connection with the visit of the Lord Mayor of London and some thirty provincial Mayors to Centenary fetes. One of the items was £17 "for wines and spirits consumed at a gathering held after a Sunday church service"! The Auditor held that the expenditure objected to was to a large extent neither legal nor reasonable and that notices of surcharge must be issued. So we see that it is not only in plebeian boroughs like Poplar that such irregularities may occur.

C. S. EXAMINATION.

The result of the recent concurrent examinations for the Home, Indian and Colonial Civil Services has been published. The names of 93 candidates are given and of these, three are Indians—Sonti Venkata Ramamurty, who is 25th in order of merit, Guranath Venkatesh Bewoor who occupies the seventy-third place and Hiranand Khushiram Kirpalani who is number 76. I do not see a Mohammedan or Parsi name. Is the Indian Civil Service ceasing to be an attraction to Zoroastrians? As your readers are aware competitors must enter before hand for one or more services. They can if they like enter for all three and most of them do so. This year only one candidate put his name down for India alone. That was Mr. Bewoor, but until the final allocation of candidates higher up on the list it is not certain that he will be entitled to the offer of an appointment. The other Hindu gentlemen entered for all three services. If it was found possible to give Indians berths in Whitehall and for them to accept such positions, such a course would not I believe be entirely without precedent. But no such appointment has been made in recent years and the prospect of a Hindu or an Indian Mahomedan becoming permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies seems very remote. The highest number of marks obtained was 4,250; the lowest 2,196. Mr. Pinsent who made the former entered for the Home Service only; so did the third man (Mr. C. W. Dixon.)

(Continued on Page 8).

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

SECESSION OF A WHOLE PROVINCE.

Formation of a Republic Aimed at.

REBELLION INCREASING IN FORCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, Oct. 12.

The revolutionists occupied Hankow unopposed.

The revolutionary forts at Wuchang and the royal cruisers in the river are exchanging a cannonade.

The foreigners at Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang have taken refuge in the concessions of Hankow, and report that the revolutionaries have treated them in the most considerate manner.

It is reported that Chang-Sha has risen, and that twenty miles of the Peking-Hankow Railway has been torn up and the bridges destroyed.

PEKING, Oct. 12.

Fifteen thousand troops have mutinied in Hupeh, and have captured thirty modern guns at Wuchang.

According to an official despatch received in London, a thousand Honan troops are expected to reach Wuchang to-day.

The foreign settlements are guarded by bluejackets and volunteers.

PEKING, Oct. 13.

The revolutionary movement at Hankow aims at the establishment of a republic under the reformer, Sunyatsen. His brother, Sunyu will be president of the Provincial Assembly, and the noted scholar Tanghualang, Viceroy of Hupeh. The whole assembly of Hupeh has seceded from the Imperial Government.

The exchange of shots between the rebel forts in Wuchang and a loyal cruiser ceased, after a protest had been made by British and Japanese officials, who said that the concessions would be endangered.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that the rebellion is increasing in force, and is the most formidable danger since the Taeping Rebellion. An outbreak is expected every moment in Nankin, Canton and Anhui.

The booty at Hanyang included two million taels from the mint.

PEKING, Oct. 13

It is learnt from a most reliable source that General Liquanheng is leading the Hupeh mutineers.

The Government admits that the garrisons of Paoteng'u, Tientsin, and even Peking are honeycombed with revolt.

The autumn manœuvres, in which thirty thousand troops were to have taken part at Kaiping, have been cancelled. The sixth division entrains for Fengtai this afternoon.

THE VETO QUESTION.

Formation of a "Halsbury Club."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

At a meeting in London yesterday, at which there were present the Earl of Halsbury, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Selborne, Earl Roberts, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Amery, it was decided to form a "Halsbury Club" for the purpose of "restoring a free constitution."

AMERICAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Disclaimer by Standard Oil Company.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The solicitors of the Standard Oil Company formally and positively deny that there is any agreement with the Dutch Shell Company.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Arrival at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here this evening.

Their Royal Highnesses will land to-morrow (Friday) morning.

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sir Donald Robertson's special appointment in connection with the Delhi Durbar will close on the 31st instant.

HOME RACING.

The Middle Park Plate.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following is the result of the Middle Park Plate:—

Absurd	1
Sweeper II	2
White Star	3

Ten ran. Won by three lengths, with one and a half lengths between the second and third.

Betting at the start.—7 to 1 against Absurd; 2 to 1 against Sweeper II, and 6 to 4 against White Star.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death is announced of Mr. George Brown, father of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange

FAILURE OF TURKISH MINISTRY.

Dissatisfaction with the Sultan.

BULGARIAN RESERVES CALLED UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 13.

The repressive measures of the hitherto all powerful court-martial against the Press is causing dissatisfaction, and recently the Council of Ministers rejected some of the court's anti-Press orders.

The Minister for War, who is believed to be responsible for the court's arbitrariness, is becoming increasingly unpopular.

ROME, Oct. 13.

Replying to the protest of the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Debt against the expulsion of the Debt officials from Tripoli, Signor Giolitti yesterday declared that the Italian occupation of Tripoli would not prejudice the interests of foreign creditors.

SOFIA, Oct. 13.

In view of the uneasiness caused by the Turkish military measures, it is reported that the Government has decided to call up two divisions of reservists for three weeks' training.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The papers to-day publish a letter from the President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies expressing thanks for British sympathy with Turkey, and protesting against the attitude of Europe in permitting the Italian coup.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Fifteen thousand troops were landed at Tripoli yesterday, making the total garrison in the town one of twenty-two thousand. A further force of fifteen thousand men will follow shortly.

MALTA, Oct. 13.

Cholera has broken out in Tripoli, and up to the present four deaths have been recorded.

Government by Chiefs.

ROME, Oct. 13.

The proclamation issued by the Italian Commander-in-chief to the inhabitants of Tripoli announces that he has been sent not to enslave the population but to restore their rights, to punish usurpers, and to make them their own masters. The inhabitants will henceforth be governed by chiefs, under the patronage of King Emmanuel.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.

The Opposition deputies have refused to meet the Unionists to discuss a common programme, and present a united front to Italy. They have also declined to support the new Ministry. The Unionists have likewise decided not to support the Ministry, unless it conforms to the policy of resistance to the bitter end. The fate of the Ministry is sealed and a coalition Ministry is probable.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople states that there are indications that the military party is dissatisfied with the supineness of the Sultan. The name of the heir-apparent is already whispered, as the man most likely to check the disintegration of Turkey.

Holy War in the Yemen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.

Imam Yahya has proclaimed a holy war. The tribes are flocking to the coast, though it is obviously useless, Italy commanding the sea.

LATER.

The Government has issued an additional list of contraband articles, comprising cereals, preserved Foodstuffs, bank notes and bills of exchange.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.

Owing to apprehensions that the Porte may treat corn as contraband, the Russian Ambassador recently pointed out to the Porte the importance of the matter to Russia.

Receiving no definite answer, the Ambassador sent a note declaring firmly that Russian corn was subject neither to arrest nor confiscation, unless addressed to the Italian forces and making the Porte responsible for any violation of Russia's rights.

The Porte has since allowed a Greek corn steamer to pass, nevertheless the Ambassador insists upon an official reply.

THE ULTIMATUM.

London, Sept. 29.

The first intimation of impending trouble was the announcement, telegraphed from Constantinople on Sunday night, that Italian vessels were hurriedly leaving Ottoman ports on instructions from the Italian Consulates. The Turkish Government at once asked for an explanation. Simultaneously, Reuter's correspondent at Rome learned that the 1888 Reserves had been ordered to join the colours.

In an Ultimatum presented to the Porte early yesterday afternoon the Italian Government, after emphasizing the grievances of Italy in Tripoli, announces its intention of occupying the province and requests the Porte to withdraw the Turkish garrison. An answer is demanded within 24 hours, and in default the Italian Government declares that it will immediately take steps to put its decision into execution. The Grand Vizier at once summoned his colleagues to deliberate with him on the situation.

Rome, Sept. 28.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs on Tuesday night sent to the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople the following telegram, which he also communicated to the Ottoman Charge d'Affaires here:—

"Throughout a long series of years the Italian Government has never ceased to represent to the Porte the absolute necessity that the state of disorder and neglect in which Tripoli and Cyrenaica are left by Turkey should come to an end, and that these regions should be allowed to enjoy the same progress as that attained by other parts of Northern Africa. This transformation, which is required by the general exigencies of civilization, constitutes, so far as Italy is concerned, a vital interest of the very first order, by reason of the small distance separating these countries from the coasts of Italy.

"Notwithstanding the attitude maintained by the Italian Government, which has always loyally accorded its support to the Imperial Government on the different political questions of recent times, notwithstanding the moderation and patience displayed by the Italian Government hitherto, not only have its views in regard to Tripoli been misunderstood by the Imperial Government, but what is more, all enterprises on the part of Italians in the aforesaid regions, constantly encounter a systematic opposition of the most obstinate and unwarranted kind.

(Continued on page 8).

FRENCH WARSHIP DISASTER

Future Precautions in Storing Powder.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Oct. 12.

As a result of the enquiry, following on the "Liberte" disaster, M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, has decided that powder over four years old shall not be retained on warships.

The decision will be executed immediately.

Paris, Sept. 25.

The French battleship Liberte was blown up at 6 o'clock this morning in Toulon Harbour and is a total wreck. Her sister ship, the Republique, which was lying next in line, has been seriously damaged by the force of the explosion and has had to be docked. In addition to the toll of dead on board the ill-fated Liberte, many men have been killed by the flying "debris" in the battleships Republique, Verite, and Democratie and in the boasts which put off to the Liberte in the hope of rescuing the survivors.

The Second (Patrie) Squadron of the French Navi—consisting of the 15,000-ton battleships Patrie, Liberte, Democratie, Justice, Verite, and Republique—has been anchored off Toulon since the close of the Grand Manœuvres in the Mediterranean in order to give manœuvre leave to the crews. At 5.35 this morning a muffled explosion was heard from on board the Liberte, and this was followed at short intervals by three more explosions, each louder than the one before. The final explosion, which took place at 5.55 a. m., was preceded by a cloud of smoke and a pillar of fire which rose mast-high. The flame was instantly followed by a terrific detonation and the ship blew up. As soon as the smoke had cleared it was seen that all that remained of the ill-fated vessel was a shapeless and half-sunken mass of wreckage. Wreckage of all kinds was hurled sky high and fell in all directions, dealing death and destruction wherever it fell. The sea was covered with such fragments of the wreck as could float, and the concussion of the explosion shook every ship from masthead to keel, set houses rocking, and broke windows throughout the town far across the harbour.

For the men inside the Liberte, there was and could be no hope. Those who were not killed by the explosion were burned or suffocated. The extent of the death-roll will not be known until the exact number of men on leave has been ascertained. The Liberte, which was under the command of Captain Jaures, a brother of the French Socialist leader, who was not on board at the time of the explosion, carried as her full complement about 30 officers and 700 men. So far about 300 men have answered to the roll.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

According to a statement by one of the crew of the Patrie, the Liberte signalled at 5.20 a.m. that a fire had broken out on board. Shortly afterwards flames were seen to be breaking out in the forepart of the ship on the port side. Boats were immediately sent off by all the ships in harbour in order to pick up the members of the crew, many of whom were already throwing themselves overboard into the sea. Meanwhile an immense pillar of black smoke rose high above the foretop, and a few minutes later a burst of flame shot up through the towering smoke and the air was rent by the final explosion which blew up the ship. Many of the boats were swamped or drawn under and their occupants were drowned. All accounts are agreed that the rapidity with which the catastrophe was consummated was appalling.

The explosion was followed by what can only be described as a cannonade of the debris. Steel plates, broken gun mountings, and other masses of metal were hurled in every direction. The battleship Republique was hit by one of these projectiles full on one of her after turrets. Several plates have been ripped open, and the battleship has gone into dock with a heavy list to starboard. Several men were killed or wounded in the Republique. On board the Democratic no less than 20 men were killed and 50 were wounded by the flying debris, and nearly as many casualties are reported in a third ship of the squadron, the Verite.

Never in time of peace has any squadron suffered such terrible loss of life and damage. The homogeneity of this fine 15,000-ton squadron—the pride of the French Navy until the advent of the Dantons only a few months ago—has been destroyed and cannot again be made good, even by the inclusion of the Suffren.

The Liberte, one of its finest units, which was launched only in 1907, now lies in a half-sunken condition with only her upper works and after bridge above water. What remains of her decks has been swept of everything except two heavy guns, which have been twisted out of their turrets. With extraordinary heroism a number of boats' crews returned to the wreck before the pall of smoke had cleared. Undaunted by the fact that parts of the wreck were still glowing, the men clambered on board in order to search for those of their missing comrades who might have remained alive.

The loss of the Liberte is the second disaster which has overtaken the French Navy within a week. Only five days ago nine officers and men were killed, and seven were wounded by the premature explosion of a shell in one of the gun-turrets of the cruiser Gloire. Both disasters are all the more to be deplored since they have overtaken the French Navy at the close of a series of manœuvres which have shown that the French Fleet was well on the way to recovering its old place among the Navies of the world.

Paris, Sept. 27.

The work of breaking up the wreck of the Liberte off Toulon continues. Including the bodies which have so far been discovered among the wreckage, the total number of killed now amounts to 226. On land the authorities are engaged in drawing up a revised list of the casualties in order that the usual intimations may be made to the bereaved families.

THE "B POWDER."

Considerable heart-searching has been caused by statements with regard to the ammunition of the Fleet which are attributed by the "Matin" to the commander of the ill-fated Second Squadron, Admiral Belluc. He is represented as ascribing Monday's disaster solely to the decomposition of the so-called "B Powder," with which French naval shells are charged. In his opinion the explosion in the Liberte was in every respect similar to the explosion by which the Iena was destroyed four years ago. By some unknown influence, spontaneous combustion of the powder was set up. Admiral Bellue, who witnessed the disaster from the Patrie, declared that he first heard the sound of two reports, and 19 minutes later the Liberte blew up. The first explosions caused a column of smoke to rise in the fore part of the ship, but it was not true that a fire had broken out. He drew particular attention to the fact that 19 minutes elapsed between the first reports and the final explosion, since exactly the same interval had been observed in the case of the Iena disaster. It was a recognized fact that the gases given off by the "B powder" in an unventilated space had the property of raising the temperature of the magazine to an extraordinary degree. It was further known that under these conditions 18 or 19 minutes were required to bring the charge to the point of explosion. Apart from this fact nearly all the ships of the Fleet carried a certain number of 65mm. "B" shells which were absolutely defective. These shells were acknowledged to be defective, since the ships which carried them were instructed to exhaust their stocks as rapidly as possible. This ammunition was similar to that which misfired in the Gloire a few days ago. Admiral Bellue concluded by saying that the French Navy was entitled to be supplied with ammunition which would not be a perpetual menace to the men and a perpetual terror to the officers. Admiral Bellue has shown that he believes in the accuracy of his theory by ordering all the ships under his command to return to the arsenal any ammunition more than ten years old which they may have on board, and all practice ammunition.

Toulon, Sept. 27.

The destroyers Mousqueton and Trident, the former flying the flag of Admiral Philibert, were in collision during manœuvres. The Mousqueton was completely wrecked and had to be beached to prevent her sinking.

INDIAN ECONOMIES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Proposals in favour of the abolition of seven inspector-generalships, mainly for the sake of economy, have been sent home, but the decision of the Council of India has not yet been taken.

MORE RIOTING IN WALES.

Police Charge the Mob at Swansea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A strike at the British Waggon Works in Swansea has caused prolonged rioting in the town. The mob tried to prevent an engine from being shunted into the works yesterday, and after the rioters had indulged in much stone-throwing and had attacked and wrecked various buildings, the police were obliged to charge, using their batons.

Several persons were injured in the melee.

THE "ORION'S" GUNS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Admiralty emphatically denies the statement with reference to the "Orion's" guns.

[News by the mail states:—The battleship "Orion" returned to Portsmouth Harbour on Sept. 26th on the completion of her gun trials, which, with all the other tests imposed upon her, are officially described as having resulted very satisfactorily. Four full charges were fired from each gun on extreme bearings. The whole ten 13.5 guns were also trained on a broadside and fired simultaneously. This caused the ship to heel over about three degrees, but did not damage the hull. When the two guns on the elevated barbette were fired four boats on the upper deck were broken up by concussion. The mountings of all the guns, however, showed no signs of weakness. The "Orion" also successfully carried out her torpedo trials and will now prepare for the pennant. The result of the trials is of additional interest owing to the circumstance that she carries ten 13.5 guns, and in view of the position of the guns in the ship and their mounting. The ship's structure withstood well the heavy strain thrown on it by the discharge of the guns. The hull was examined at intervals during the progress of the firing, but showed no sign of having suffered injury from concussion. As usual some breakage was caused amongst glass and lighter woodwork, but this is of no account.]

AMERICAN TRUST LAW.

TOLEDO (OHIO) Oct. 12.

The District Court has ordered the dissolution of the National Electric Lamp Company, which possesses thirty-five subsidiary companies,

INDIAN TROOPS FOR PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

It is understood that the 6th Cavalry and the 39th Central India Horse will leave for the Persian Gulf before the end of the current month.

The Royal Indian Marine authorities have hired the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Islanda" to convey the 39th Central India Horse to the Persian Gulf. The "Islanda" entered the Government Wet Basin yesterday at noon where she will be fitted up as a transport to carry the above troops. The "Islanda" is of 3,361 tons, and is under the command of Captain Peck. The 39th Central India Horse are being despatched in connection with the trouble at Shiraz.

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE Oct. 13.

The "Punjab Agricultural Notes" say that torrential rain in the Delhi Division during the last few days of September has entirely changed the outlook in that part. The rabi sowings there should be very large. The damage done by boll worm is extensive, but uncertain. An Entomologist from Pusa has been busy breeding parasites at Lyallpur. If possible parasites will be bred regularly through the winter. About two thousand more date-palm suckers have been imported from Basra and are now being planted in Multan, Dehra-Ghazikhan and Muzaffargarh districts and also in the Bahawalpur and North West Provinces.

DEATH OF SISTER NIVEDITA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

A Darjeeling correspondent of the "Empire" reports the death of Miss Margaret Noble better known as Sister Nivedita. She went to Darjeeling for a change and the e got dysentery which ended fatally this morning.

The deceased, who was of Irish American parentage, came under the influence of the late Swami Vivekananda in the early ninet es and joined the Ramkrishna Mission of which she was a most prominent member. She travelled all over India and delivered lectures mos ly on religious subjects. She regarded the partition of Beng l as a g eat political blunder and sympathised with the boycott agitation. She was a fr quent contributor to many Indian journals and was also author of the "Web of Indian Life", "Cradle Tales" "Kali the Mother," "Glimpses of Famine and Flood in Eastern Bengal" and "My Master." She also did much to popularize itd'ganous Indian art. Her last public appearance was at the Universal Races Congress, London, where she read a paper on the present position of women. Her loss will be keenly felt by Indians with whom she was extremely popular.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Municipal Committee, Lala Lajpat Rai will move for the appointment of a sub-committee for considering questions of elementary education, health and sanitation, the removal of brothels and purdah ghari at Ravi and other questions.

INROAD OF KABULIS INTO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Some trouble is anticipated on Sunday when the Kabulis are asked to give up their lathies in obedience to the order of the Commissioner of Police that no weapons shall be carried for six months. Meantime there is a steady influx of Kabulis into Calcutta. One hundred and seventy five men have arrived at Howrah yesterday by the different trains from Peshawar and Jamrud. Each new arrival is being registered by order of the Commissioner of Police and this work has been entrusted to the Inspector of Special Frontier Police, assisted by Sergeant Fisher of the Calcutta Reserve Force. This, no doubt, will materially assist in tracing each individual whenever required.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Army Officers' Food Supplies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The military officers at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar will be able to obtain food supplies for their servants and forage for their horses from the Supply and Transport Corps on payment. Those serving with their own units may credit the costs through the regimental pay lists. Others will pay cash by means of coupons. Books of coupons of convenient values will be on sale at the large supply depots in the Durbar area. Instructions and lists of prices will be printed on every book of coupons. Subject to modifications, when the prices are finally made up, the sale price, of supplies will be approximately, as follows:—A daily ration for an Indian servant about 2 1-2 annas or about Re. 5 per month. This consists of suitable proportions of atta, (rice for Madrassis) dhall, ghee, salt, tea, vegetables, firewood and curry. A daily ration of grain and salt for a large horse is 11lbs of gram, bran and barley mixed, and 1 oz of salt, about 5 1-2 annas; for a smaller horse 13 lbs. of the same mixture and salt, about 5 annas daily; for a pony 6 lbs of gram and barley with salt, about 3 1-4 annas daily. All grain will be ready crushed. Bags for grain so purchased can be supplied at 4 annas each to hold 20lbs. of gram or 40lbs. of bran.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

Inspection by Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The annual inspection of the Simla Volunteer Rifles took place this morning, His Excellency the Viceroy who is Honorary Colonel of the Corps, was present on the ride. He was received with a Royal Salute and after riding along the ranks addressed the battalion remarking on the difficulties of volunteering, that he was very glad to see the satisfactory turn out and that a contingent had been selected for the Delhi Durbar. This he had arranged with Col. Meston who, he was sorry to find, could not be present owing to indisposition to witness the proposed Field Day. He regretted that he would have to forego the pleasure as he had to leave for Hyderabad that afternoon. Though regretting his inability to be with them he assured the Volunteers that they would receive a hearty and cordial welcome from Lady Hardinge to-morrow afternoon at the prize distribution. He would not detain them any longer, went on His Excellency, as they had a long day of hard work before them which he hoped would be interesting and instructive. In conclusion he wished them every success and looked forward with great pleasure to meeting the regiment next season. The battalion mustered about 350 strong under the command of Major Henry in the absence of the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Meston. The inspecting officer was Major Genl. T. D. Pilcher, and Major C. J. Perceval and Capt. H. H. Knox were umpires.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy on the conclusion of his first Simla season left on the Autumn tour this afternoon. Lord Hardinge will visit Hyderabad and proceed to Dehra Dun where he will remain till the Dubar week in December. His Excellency will hold a meeting of the Executive Council at Dehra Dun on the 23rd instant.

CHINESE ON INDIAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

In connection with the reports which appeared some time ago from the English sources in China that the Chinese were pushing small parties south from Rima towards the Indian Frontier though they were at the same time engaged in fighting with the wild tribes to the North-West of that outpost, information received shows that some of the Chinese have really put in appearance in the Mishmi country, but with what object it is not clear.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The undermentioned lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service have been provided with passages to India on the transport "Dongola" sailing from Southampton on September 27:—Lieutenants J. Scott, A R S. Alexander, F. W. Hay, S. M. Hepworth, G. S. Brock, J. F. H. Morgan, Jyoti Lal Sen, C. A. Wood.

Lieutenant P. B. Bharucha, I. M. S., has been appointed surgical specialist in the Rawalpindi Division in succession to Lieut C. H. Smith, I. M. S., with effect from 10th September, 1911.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Progress of the Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Despite the definite recommendations of Lord Curzon's University Commission against the establishment of sectarian universities in India both Hindu and Mahomedan university schemes have made satisfactory progress. Lately the Maharaja of Durbhanga and Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya had the honour of private interviews with the Viceroy and they also conferred with Hon. Harcourt Butler, Member in charge of the Education Department, about the proposed Hindu University. Subsequently the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Hon. Pandit Malaviya, Mr. A. Choudhuri and Mr. Jogendranath Mukherjee held an informal conference at Durbhanga House where a formal letter was proposed and sent over the signature of the Maharaja to Mr. Butler informing him of the existence of a widespread feeling for the establishment of a Hindu University in India and inquiring about the Government's attitude and intention.

It is understood that Government of India are in active sympathy with the movement and gratifying letter of assurance has been received from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department. The next step will be the formation of a deputation which will wait upon the Government of India with formal proposals for the constitution of the Hindu University which it is understood will be settled during next few weeks. A meeting has also been arranged with Mrs. Besant on the 21st instant at Benares when it is expected that a clear and definite understanding about her scheme and future of the Central Hindu College will be reached. The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya will leave Simla to-day for Meerut where a mass meeting will be held for raising of funds for the Hindu University.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Camp Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOBO, Oct. 13.

The rain continues every day. The mighty Brahmaputra, swollen with rain from upcountry, is tearing past carrying down in its course flotsam and jetsam from the Didang and Lalli Rivers, pine logs, striped of their bark from the latter, continuous streams of driftwood, presenting a wonderful picture of power and movement. Logs of timber crashing against the sides of the steamers and lighters at anchor and derelict dugouts from their moorings afford opportunity of some excellent target practice ranging and traversing on the part of the volunteer machine gun detachment. The river has risen some five feet during the night and has flooded the whole of the foreshore of the camp. Some unfortunates were marooned and eventually rescued by boats. Owing to the excellent camp arrangements and the sandy soil the water quickly drains off, an hour or two, however, of King Sol's supremacy would be most welcome, for we and our belongings are decidedly damp, moist and unpleasant.

In view of the successful concentration under many difficulties of a force of five-thousand troops and followers in Kobo, the delay owing to the fury of the river and protracted rains is distinctly trying, but everybody is working cheerfully. The camp resounds with the grunts and clangings of the Naga coolies and shouts of the sepoys hard at work. Two foot bridges over the Komi river some six miles distant on the Ledum Road have been washed away and the Sappers and Miners are now working there. The Raja of the Kempti's with the Mishmis from Sadiya returned to-day much impressed with the preparations for the expedition. The habitat of the Kampti tribe who are Shaus by origin and Buddhistic by religion is near Sadiya. In 1839 they rose, raided Sadiya and killed Colonel White. The rebellion however was quickly supressed and no trouble has since been given by this tribe. They are much more civilised than most of the hill tribes on the North-East frontier. The Padam Abors who came in yesterday have been sent away as they were not of sufficient importance to become representative negotiators for the tribe.

General Mahon left yesterday for Dibrugarh.

TWO STEAM LAUNCHES SUNK IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Two serious accidents took place in the Hooghly River on Thursday resulting in two steam launches capsizing and sinking at different places. In the first instance the launch "Gunraj" of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, was proceeding across the river into the Sibpur College Ghat when she suddenly swung round and capsized. She went down immediately and it was with the greatest difficulty that the crew succeeded in scrambling off the launch and swimming to the shore. No lives were lost. A number of anchor boats were employed by the Harbour Master to recover the launch.

In the second case the Port Commissioners' launch "Sandpiper," collided accidently with a mud slipper near the old dock at Kidderpore on Thursday evening and capsized. The crew of the launch were saved. No trace of the "Sandpiper" has yet been found.

THE DERAILMENT ON E.B.S. RAILWAY.

Already Eleven Attempts Made and no Culprits Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

A joint inquiry into the derailment on E.B.S. Railway between Domar and Chilahati on Sunday morning was held yesterday at Domar. The evidence showed that two fish plates were removed, but by whom or why was not known. It is believed that the line was tampered with by the villagers. The place where the derailments took place is about three miles from the Domra station and about half a mile from the crossing keeper's lodge. The man who formerly looked after this lodge was discharged some time ago on a complaint of the line mistry and is thought he might have had something to do with it. Another reason why it is thought the fish plates were removed by the local people is that practically all the residents in this place have been at one time or another employed on the line and would therefore know how to remove the plates. Further all the witnesses were asked whether they had seen any strangers in the vicinity on Saturday and they all said they had not. The only people they had seen they said were the local fishermen. A year or two ago at a spot where the Sunday's derailment took place a similar case of tampering with the line and three telegraph posts occurred and this was traced to the villagers. The inquiries made yesterday elicited the startling fact that between 1897 and 1905 no fewer that eleven attempts were made to wreck trains in this neighbourhood and so bad have things been than on three different occasions punitive police have been quartered there. It may be mentioned that no evidence at all was forthcoming at Thursday's inquiry to show that attempts to tamper with the lines had been earlier in the day on Saturday.

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

On the Special Tribunal re-assembling this morning Arunachallam Pillay was further cross-examined at some length, the questions being entirely directed towards testing his acquaintance with Madasawmy's handwriting. Witness deposed Madasawmy was expelled from the football club two or three years ago. Madaswamy had been secretary for two or three months. One of the reasons why he was expelled was that he used to shout out "Bande Mataram." Another reason was that he was not obedient to the managing committee and the captain of the club. There was no seditious society in Ottapidram about two years ago. Witness was being cross-examined by Mr. M. G. Kuppuswamy Iyer when he was stopped by their Lordships from pursuing the point of handwriting any further as there had been sufficiently lengthy cross examination on the subject already.

Raghupathy Iyer, father of the assassin Vanchi Iyer, was the next witness called and his evidence was formal. Witness was asked to go to the dock and identify the persons named by him. He identified and named Pichumani Iyer, Mahadeva Iyer and Jagan Nath Iyengar. Cross-examined by Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer the witness said that the letter shown was not in Vanchi Iyer's handwriting.

His house was searched on 18th June, it was one of the letters found in his house. He did not know English and did not know his son's English signature.

The Public Prosecutor interposing at this stage enquired whether his learned friend Mr. Devadas seriously meant to suggest that the man who killed Mr. Ashe was not the son of the witness. Questions had been put in the cross-examination which tended to convey some idea and if this was the suggestion it would make some difference in the evidence which the prosecution would have to call. Mr. Devadas not being in the court at the time Mr. Rosario was asked by the Public Prosecutor to state if that was Mr. Devadas' suggestion. Mr. Rosario said that although he could not answer for Mr. Devadas yet he did not believe that Mr. Devadas meant to suggest anything more than that.

There was such a suspicion in the minds of Vanchi Iyer's relatives.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Sept. 29.

The King and Queen will return to London from Scotland on Monday, October 9. After staying in town for a few days, the King will go to York Cottage, where he will have some shooting. It is expected that his Majesty will attend the Second October Meeting at Newmarket.

Canon Beeching has been appointed Dean of Norwich.

Early on Sunday morning, the naval airship built for the Admiralty by Messrs. Vickers was being towed from her shed at Barrow, when the vessel broke in the centre and in a short time became a wreck.

More than 100,000 people attended the demonstration against Home Rule, which was held at Craigavon, near Belfast, on Saturday. On Monday, a conference of delegates of the Ulster Unionist organizations and Orange lodges resolved to take measures for the establishment of a provisional Government in Ulster in the event of the passing of Home Rule; and to appoint a committee to frame, in consultation with Sir Edward Carson, a Constitution for such provisional Government.

Mr. McKenna, speaking in his constituency on Tuesday, said that the scale of our naval expenditure must now, as always, depend upon the scale adopted in foreign countries.

The battleship Orion returned to Portsmouth on Tuesday, on the completion of her gun trials, which are reported to be quite satisfactory. The vessel has satisfactorily passed every test that has yet been imposed upon her.

Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone has been elected for Kilmarnock Burghs: The figures were—Mr. Gladstone (L.) 6,923, Sir J. D. Rees (U.), 4,637, and Mr. McKerre (Lab.), 2,761.

Tae Johnson-Wells fight has been abandoned as the result of an injunction against the use of Earl's Court. It is possible that it may take place in Paris at an early date.

The strike on the Irish railways is collapsing. A general strike was ordered last week, but the stoppage was never more than partial.

The Baroness Sarah Anna de Monteiro, the widow of a Portuguese nobleman, and her brother, Mr. John Christian Scott, were killed in a carriage accident at Godalming on Tuesday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Two of the persons injured in last week's rioting have succumbed to their wounds, one from an injury inflicted by a rifle bullet, and the other apparently from the effects of a bayonet thrust. It is feared that in several other cases the injuries will prove mortal. According to a preliminary estimate the damage done by the disturbances, amounts to some £8,000.

CHINA.

A serious engagement, in which there were heavy casualties, was fought between troops and rebels at Shuanghuhsien on the 23rd inst. The magistrate's yamen at Omeihsien to the south-west of Chengtu, has been plundered. The rebels are retiring on Kia-ting.

A meeting of 1,000 Cantonese residents in Shanghai was held on Sunday, in order to meet the delegates of the Canton Railway Bureau, who were passing through on their way to Peking. Canton professes complete willingness to accept the State ownership of railways policy on condition that the proposal is first discussed by the Senate and the provincial Assemblies. The cleverness of this move does not require demonstration, since it places the Government in the dilemma of appearing to act unconstitutionally or of having its policy frustrated by the Assemblies. Sunday's meeting promised staunch co-operation. The undertaking is closely watched in the other provinces.

FRANCE.

The Jean Bart., the first 23,500-ton battleship for the French Navy, was successfully launched at Brest last Friday. She is the first of a squadron of six large battleships, and twin ship, the Courbet, was launched at Lorient on Saturday. The vessels will carry 12-305mm. guns and 22 14-centimetre guns. Their estimated cost is about 2,500,000 each.

An open-air demonstration was organized on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Confederation of Labour Party and of the General Confederation. The rallying point was to be a very tame affair. [illegible] a crowd of some 15,000 persons assembled in the Avenue de Parc at the Buttes Chaumont to proclaim the "people's will" on the subject. Two or three Revolutionary Socialists delivered speeches, and shortly afterwards the crowd dispersed.

GERMANY.

At a Branch meeting of the German Navy League at Cassel on Sunday, Grand Admiral von Koester reiterated the League's demand for an acceleration in the construction of large cruisers. He pointed out that at the Spithead review this year, there were 25 armoured cruisers and 32 battleships, while at the Kiel review the 21 German battleships were accompanied by only four large cruisers. The speech has been severely criticised not only by the Socialist and radical Press, but also by the "Germania" the organ of the Centre, which finds fault with the speech as an unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the plans of the Government. On this criticism the "Vorwaerts" remarks:—As though the "Germania" were not perfectly aware that the Navy League and its directors are in the closest touch with the Government, and that, therefore, the demands of the League have assuredly not been made without the assent and approval of official circles."

The Municipality of Berlin has been occupied with the consideration of measures to alleviate the distress caused by the prevailing high prices. A petition is to be presented to the Ministry recommending a reduction, of the tariff on corn and other important articles of human consumption and asking for a removal of the import certificates ("Einfuhrscheine") on corn. Proposals were adopted enabling the Market Hall, with the co-operation of the Municipality, to carry out a sale of fresh fish at various depots in the capital. A Socialist resolution recommending a cheap distribution of food on a large scale was defeated.

ITALY.

Six persons were killed and 16 others injured by an explosion last week, at the powder works at Montechiaro. Such was the force of the explosion that windows at Castnedolo, a mile away from the works, were shattered.

It is semi-officially announced that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered King Victor Emmanuel £50,000 for the establishment of a Civil Hero Fund and that a decree constituting the fund and establishing a Council of Management was signed on Monday.

MEXICO.

The following telegram has been received from Mexico City:—"Rebellious Indians in the State of Chiapas sacked Chamula on Saturday. They crucified one man, barbarously slaughtered women and children, and tossed babies into the air, catching them on the tips of their lances as they fell."

PERSIA.

Naib Hussein has occupied Kashan, about 100 miles from Teheran. The Government troops surrendered and the Bakhtearis fled. The ex-Shah has given to a correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya," the following statement of his reasons for returning to Persia:—"Countless messages from the northern and southern cities of Persia urged me to return and to save the country from anarchy. I came by the people's wish, not thinking that I should have to fight. The people who summoned me were good people, but their arms were bad or deficient. If my partisans had been properly armed all Persia would now be in insurrection. My people were good people and ready to give their lives for their Sovereign, but their opponents have machine-guns, modern rifles, and smokeless powder. But reverses will not stop me. I shall fall back on Astrabad to await better days."

PORTUGAL.

The Government has already begun revising the decree passed by the Provisional Government. The last Minister of War had considerably increased the Territorial Army, especially the Artillery corps in order to make numerous promotions. The present Government, however, finding that this would increase the yearly expenditure of the Army by £400,000, has cancelled the decree. The Government had also increased the salaries of the public officials. The Minister of Finance has suspended all increases, declaring that the financial situation of the country is unable to bear such extra expense. The yearly deficit is already close upon £1,000,000, and the equilibrium of the Budget can only be attained by the most stringent economy. According to the highest information the majority of the decrees of the last Government will suffer

considerable modifications, and others will be suppressed altogether.

RUSSIA.

M. Stolypin was laid to rest last Friday within the precincts of the Kieff Lavra, the famous monastery where no layman has been buried for the last century. By an Imperial order his grave was dug beside those of Kolchoubey and Iskra, who fell fighting against Mazeppa. Multitudes of pilgrims pass the spot. M. Stolypin, few days before his death knelt and prayed at the tombs of the national Heroes. The transfer of the remains from the church where according to Russian custom all could take a last farewell, was accompained by solemn demonstrations of popular regard.

The Okhrana (Secret Police) scandals have been aggravated by the almost incredible fact that the recent Imperial trip cost the Treasury £90,000 sterling for extra police expenses. A Senatorial investigation into the conduct of the political police at Kieff is proceeding.

SPAIN.

Prince Alfonso of Bourbon Orleans, who had his titles and rights taken away by King Alfonso in consequence of his marriage in 1909, with a Protestant Princess (Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) recently petitioned the King to be re-enrolled in the Spanish Army as a volunteer for service with the troops at Melilla. The Prince's request has has now been favourably received by his Majesty, who has restored to Prince Alfonso the rank of lieutenant which he held before his marriage.

TURKEY.

Resenting the orders of an active sanitary inspector, the mob at Monastir broke into rioting on the 10th and 11th inst., and procured his dismissal. Two days later came a counter-demonstration of officers, and the sanitary regulations were ordered to be carried out to the latter. At Constantinople the epidemic continues, the number of cases averaging about 30 a day. It is clear that large areas are infected in both European and Asiatic Turkey.

The Albanians of Mahomedan persuasion have Rossi killing the Kaimakam, and capturing the garrison. A battalion of Nizams has been sent from Berane against the insurgents. A few days ago the Mahomedan Albanians of Djakova also revolted, and took prisoner the Vali there who was on a tour of inspection of the vilayet and was visiting Djakova, where effervescence was observed. The revolt is being led by Ahmed Effendi, a Deputy, and Bairam Tzaro, the leader of Mahomedan Albanians at Djakova.

The Turco-Bulgarian negotiations for a commercial treaty which have been proceeding for the past two months have been temporarily suspended owing to the failure to reach an agreement on certain points of the tariff. The Bulgarian delegates have left and are returning to Sofia.

While out shooting on Friday last, accompanied by his kavass, the Greek Vice-Consul at Kirkilisse was ambushed by Turkish brigands near the village of Irakli-a. The brigands opened fire and killed the kavass, whose body they stripped and then buried in order to hide all traces of the crime. The Consul was taken prisoner, but was afterwards released on payment of a ransom.

UNITED STATES.

The extraordinary excitement over the position of the trusts, which marked the latter half of last week, has come to a sudden end. The mountain has sunk to a molehesp. One small fact remains—that the Harvester Trust has submitted a plan of reorganization to the Department of Justice, but that this plan did not go as far as the Department desired, although the representatives of the trust "evidenced willingness to conform, if possible, to the views of the Department." There are about 100 Corporations against which the Government has taken no action as yet and some 15 whose cases are before the Courts. The Attorney General has invited all monopolistic combinations to reorganize voluntarily without awaiting prosecution.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

A Government Reverse.

Teheran, Sept. 23 ("Reuter").—Naib Hussein who was lately reported to have been defeated, occupied Kashan last night. The Government troops surrendered and the Bakhtiaris fled. Yeprim the deficiencies in [illegible] transport have now been made good and [illegible] this morning to attack Sh[illegible] the latter's right had a brush with the Government left eighteen miles to the west of Kum with indefinite results. Shuja-ed-Dowleh has been decisively routed in the Tabriz district. There has been some insignificant trouble at Shiraz, firing continues at Kashan.

Kashan stands at the junction of the main roads from Ispahan and Yezd to Teheran, and is about 100 miles from the latter town.

The correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" sends from Astrabad the account of an interview with Mohammed Ali, the ex-Shah, which took place in the mountain fastness of Savadkuh. The ex-Shah was attired in the same costume as his escort of horsemen. He said:—

"Countless messages from the northern and southern cities of Persia urged me to return and to save the country from anarchy. I came by the people's wish, not thinking that I should have to fight. The people who summoned me were good people, but their arms were bad or deficient. If my partisans had been properly armed, all Persia would now be in insurrection. My people were good people and ready to give their lives for their Sovereign, but their opponents have machine guns, modern rifles, and smokeless powder. But reverses will not stop me. I shall fall back on Astrabad to await better days."

Shua-es-Sultaneh, the ex Shah's brother, declared that he became a Turkish subject to show that he did not wish to meddle in Persian politics, but the present Government had despoiled him, as it had many others. Nothing was left to them except to fight the despoilers. On behalf of the malcontents and his brothers he went to Vienna and with much difficulty persuaded Mohammed Ali to go to Persia.

LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

Reception at Cairo.

A Cairo telegram, of September 28, says:—On arrival here this afternoon from Alexandria, Lord Kitchener was received and welcomed at the railway station by Major-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, the senior officer of the British army of occupation, and by numerous native officers, leading British civilians, and Government officials. Guards of honour of the Scots Guards and of the Rifle Brigade with bands, were mounted on the platform. In the station yard there was a guard of honour of Native Infantry and an escort of British Lancers. The crowds were unprecedented in size, and extraordinary enthusiasm was displayed along the route. The hotel terraces were crowded.

Alexandria, Sept. 28.—Lord Kitchener landed from the cruiser "Diana" at nine o'clock this morning, and proceeded to the British Consulate, where he received the Premier and four other Ministers. At eleven o'clock he visited the Khedive, and after lunch proceeded with the members of the Diplomatic and Consular Staff in State carriages to the Ras-el-tin Palace, where he presented his credentials to his Highness. Speaking in French, Lord Kitchener said:—"His Majesty the King, my august master, charges me in handing to your Highness these credentials to accompany them with an expression of his highest esteem for the person of your Highness and his sincere wishes for the well-being of Egypt. I need not add that the sentiments of the King, my master in regard to your Highness and Egypt are those also of his representative. I am proud of the mission with which his Majesty has been fit to honour me and happy to renew the pleasant recollections I have always had of this country.

"I am particularly pleased with the prospect of being called upon to maintain the deep sympathy which animated my predecessor in his relations with your Highness, and I dare to hope that this sympathy, added to a friendship for Egypt of long date, will facilitate for me the task I have at heart—[illegible]y watching over to the best of my power and [illegible]he approval and support of your Highness the [illegible]y of Egypt. During the sixteen years I [illegible] passed here, I was able to watch [illegible]found pleasure the steps of progress [illegible] country, to which I am attached by [illegible] affection, and having returned to this [illegible]vishes and efforts will always be towards [illegible]nce and development of that progress. [illegible] then, in re terating to your Highness [illegible]ents of my August Sovereign, to associate [illegible]h them, and to assure your Highness of [illegible]on to your person and your people."

The Khedive replied in suitable terms.

At four o'clock Lord Kitchener left by special train for Cairo with the members of the British Mission.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Bitter Article in the "Tanin."

(Continued from page 7).

"The Imperial Government, which has thus up to now displayed constant hostility towards all legitimate Italian activity in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, quite recently, at the eleventh hour, proposed to the Royal Government to come to an understanding declaring itself disposed to grant any economic concession compatible with the treaties in force and with the higher dignity and interests of Turkey; but the Royal Government does not now feel itself in a position to enter upon such negotiations, the uselessness of which is demonstrated by past experience, and which, far from constituting a guarantee for the future, could but afford a permanent cause of friction and conflict.

"On the other hand, information received by the Royal Government from its Consular Agents in Tripoli and Cyrenaica represents the situation there as extremely dangerous on account of the agitation prevailing against Italian subjects, which is very obviously fomented by officers and other organs of the authorities. This agitation constitutes an imminent danger not only to Italian subjects but also to foreigners of any nationality who, justly perturbed and anxious for their safety, have commenced to embark and are leaving Tripoli without delay. The arrival at Tripoli of Ottoman military transports, the serious consequences of the sending of which the Royal Government had not failed to point out previously to the Ottoman Government, cannot but aggravate the situation and impress on the Royal Government the strict and absolute obligation of providing against the perils resulting therefrom.

"The Italian Government, therefore, finding itself forced to think of the guardianship of its dignity and its interests, has decided to proceed to the military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. This solution is the only one Italy can decide upon, and the Royal Government expects that the Imperial Government will in consequence give orders so that it may meet with no opposition from the present Ottoman representatives, and that the measures which will be the necessary consquence may be effected without difficulty. Subsequent agreements would be made between the two Governments to settle the definitive situation arising therefrom. The Royal Ambassador in Constantinople has orders to ask for a peremptory reply on this matter from the Ottoman Government within 24 hours from the presentation of the present document, in default of which the Italian Government will be obliged to proceed to the immediate execution of the measures destined to ensure the occupation.

"Pray add that the reply of the porte within the aforesaid limit of 24 hours must be communicated to us through the intermediary of the Turkish Embassy in Rome also.

"SAN GIULIANO."

BITTER ARTICLE IN THE "TANIN."

Tripoli, Sept. 28.

At 6 p. m. yesterday two cruisers were sighted 15 miles eastward. At 2 a. m. this morning a searchlight flashed over the city and the forts. The Italian steamer Hercules was visited during the night by boats from an Italian warship, and the captain was asked if all Italian subjects were on board. The Hercules sailed at 10 a. m. for Syracuse filled with Italians. The Banco di Roma has closed its doors and all its "employes" have departed.

The Ottoman steamer Derna is still discharging arms and ammunition. She did not bring troops as reported by an English newspaper. The Italian postal steamer Adria arrived this morning accompanied to within 10 miles of the port by an Italian cruiser.

At 1·40 p. m. four destroyers were sighted, and at 4 p.m six cruisers and two torpedo boats joined the squadron, making a demonstration about eight miles off the port. The Italian flag was plainly visible.

Order prevails and the city is peaceful.

Malta, Sept. 27.

A private telegram received here from Tripoli states that Italian warships with an expeditionary force are lying 20 miles off Tripoli. There is a panic there among the Italians, because it is feared that as soon as a landing is attempted there will be a massacre of Europeans.

Two battleships and four torpedo boat destroyers, believed to be Italian vessels, passed here this morning, going in the direction of Tripoli.

ANGLO-MALTESE APPEAL.

Great uneasiness prevails among British subjects in Tripoli and they are hoisting the Union Jack over their homes.

A telegram has been received here from the Anglo-Maltese Colony, saying:—

We implore our brethren to appeal to the Government to assist us and come to our help, as the Italian steamers refuse to accept any but persons of their own nationality.

Constantinople, Sept. 27,

The "Tanin," in a leading article to-day, says:—

The Tripoli question brings on the "tapis" the whole question of the relations between Christianity and Islam. The Turks have trespassed on nobody's rights, yet Italy is preparing to occupy a Turkish vilayet on the pretext that Germany and France have taken away the independence of Morocco. While giving assurances of friendship, Italy is hastening on hostile preparations. Such conduct is a violation of the principles of International law, humanity, and civilization. It is evident that the word "justice" is a lie in Europe, that protests of amity from the Powers have no meaning, and that treaties are merely instruments of deception which may be destroyed when any advantage is to be gained thereby. The Italian aggression is really the outcome of the animosity of Christianity towards Islam. Thanks to her old agreement with France and Great Britain, Italy has no reason to apprehend objections from those Powers, Turkish public opinion also has no need to attach any value to the friendship of Germany, which the ally of Italy.

Tripoli, Sept. 29.

The Italian torpedo-boat destroyer (?) Garibaldi I. entered the port of Tripoli this afternoon, flying a white flag, and summoned the garrison to surrender. This the Turkish authorities refused. All the Europeans have now taken refuge in the Italian Consulate, and we are waiting for the first shot of the campaign. A state of war exists from this evening. The Italian colony in Tripoli is making preparations for defence. Among them are several correspondents of Italian journals.

The streets on the sea front were lighted during last night by order of the authorities. The first contingent of native conscription reservists formed four months ago is now being called out. The third contingent is also being called up and clothed two months before their time for service. Military preparations are being pushed on. The Turks and Arabs here say they will fight unless contrary orders are received from Constantinople.

The town is quiet and orderly. The warships are still cruising off the port.

An Italian torpedo-boat has just entered the harbour flying the white flag at the masthead.

WARSHIPS AT TRIPOLI.

Tripoli, Sept. 28.

The situation, already dangerous, was rendered exceedingly grave by the arrival yesterday of the Turkish transport Derna with arms and ammunition. She came into port in spite of the vigilance of the Italian warships. To-day Italy has replied by a naval demonstration such as has never before been seen here. All the afternoon six large warships and six destroyers in battle formation promenaded up and down the coast in full view of the town. The Turks spread the report among the Arab population that the warships were British vessels which had come to protect Tripoli against the Italians. All the large buildings in the town to-day display enormous Italian flags. The Turks are determined to resist, although they believe that resistance is useless. Until actual war begins, they are scrupulously evading any dispute. The Arab population gives no indication whether it will fight, and Italians here believe the Arabs will gladly accept the new state of affairs which will follow the occupation. The Jews who are Italian subjects have all gone to Malta to-day upon the advice of the Italian Consul. The women and children of the Italian colony and the majority of the men have also left. The ukimatum is stated here to expire to-night, and hostilities are expected to begin to-morrow. The British Consulate has informed the very numerous Maltese subjects that it believes they are in no danger. The searchlights of the Italian warships are sweeping over the sea.

Tripoli, Sept 29.

This morning practically all the Italians left by the Italian steamer Ercole after sleeping on board for two nights. The first glimpse of Italian warships came last night, when vessels were seen. One came close in and flashed her searchlight on the city and the forts. The arms and ammunition landed from the Turkish steamer Derna are being distributed along the coast by camels. So far good order is maintained by the Turkish authorities, the outlying districts and the city being well patrolled. Panic has seized many Europeans and Jewish residents, 457 having left for Malta and Tunis, and many more being desirous of leaving by the Italian steamer Adria, which arrived this morning accompanied by a man-of-war to within ten miles of the port. Business is almost entirely suspended, but tranquillity prevails between the remaining Europeans and the natives in the city, who are only afraid of wandering Arabs from outlying places coming in to the town and looting.

TURKISH CABINET'S FALL

Turin, Sept. 29.

The "Stampa" has received the following telegram from Constantinople:—"A dramatic scene took place at the Cabinet Council, presided over by the Grand Vizier at his palace here on Thursday night. Hakki Pasha, after explaining the situation created by the Italian ultimatum, pointed out the uselessness of Turkey taking extreme measures. Great excitement was caused by a young Turk Minister, who in a passionate speech, turned on Hakki Pasha and shouted: At this critical moment for Turkey, the counsels of the Grand Vizier are tantamount to treason! I resolutely oppose the proposition that the country should be sold!' The outburst evoked protestations on one side and encouragement on the other, and the Grand Vizier's face clouded. The Minister seeing the effect of his words continued in the same strain gesticulating wildy in the direction of Hakki Pasha, and hinted that he would do all in his power to provoke a Mussulman rising. When he had finished the Grand Vizier very pale, rose and asked Mahmud Chefket Pasha, Minister of War, if he were in favour of the present negotiations continuing, or if he preferred a violent rupture with Italy. 'In a word,' questioned Hakki Pasha 'do you want peace or war?' Mahmud Chefket Pasha's reply was non-committal, but the general impression among his colleagues was that he had decided for war. Hakki Pasha, immediately after the conclusion of the Council, handed his resignation to the Sultan. His Majesty, however, prevailed upon the Grand Vizier to remain in office, expressing confidence that he would be able to save Turkey. The Turkish Charge d'Affaires in Rome was handed his passports and left for the frontier this evening. The warships blockading Tripoli are the Pisa, Amalfi Sardegna Napoli and Marese and six destroyers.

The Turco-Italian diplomatic situation is now the following: Turkey has replied to the Italian ultimatum. She says she is willing to negotiate under any conditions and make any concessions so long as Italy does not occupy Tripoli. In view of the energetic nature of her ultimatum, however, Italy cannot recede from the position she has taken up and a resort to arms is the only course left open to her.

It is stated here that when the Derna landed her cargo of ammunition and rifles at Tripoli, she was flying the German flag.

The Tripoli correspondent of the "Stampa," whilst confirming the reports that calm prevails in Tripoli, adds that the Italian Consul has advised women, children and aged people to leave the town, as hostilities may break out at any moment.

MR. AMEER ALI'S PROTEST.

Syed Ameer Ali writes:—

As one deeply interested in the growth and maintenance of amity and friendly feeling between Christianity and Islam, and in seeing the two great creeds working harmoniously and if possible hand-in-hand, in the cause of progress in their respective spheres, I venture to trespass on the hospitality of your columns to call attention to the unthinkable consequences of the projected Italian invasion of the Turkish possession of Tripoli. To England the matter is one of serious moment; a hundred millions of Musulmans acknowledge her sway and they all take the keenest interest in everything that concerns their fellow-religionists abroad. The fury and hatred to which such a wanton and unwarrantable act of aggression is sure to give rise will re-act in every part of the Moslem world; Egypt and the whole of Northern Africa will be immediately affected by it, and the work of conciliation and the progress of good will will be thrown back by centuries.

Whatever excuse may be urged in the palliation of the appropriation of Morocco by France, there is not the slightest for the attempt by Italy to provoke a war of creeds and races by the spoliation of Turkey. Her "grievances" are too flimsy to justify the action she proposes to take.

I appeal to every lover of peace and good will on earth to protest with all his power, before it is too late, against this flagrant breach of all canons of International morality on the part of a nominally Christian country.

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Question of Compensation.

A Ministerial Council was held on Sept. 23, at Rambouillet, at which M. de Selves presented the French reply to the latest German proposals. The reply was despatched to Berlin the same evening, and though it is understood to differ on certain points from the German proposals, it is not anticipated that the Franco-German negotiations will present any further difficulty in so far as Morocco is concerned. There will be a transition period in Morocco before the institution of French control, and the list of "protegés" will be carefully revised. Berlin considers this stage of the negotiations as finished and attributes their protraction to French stubborness. It is generally recognised that the negotiations with Spain may prove difficult.

A Paris correspondent understands that with regard to the session of French colonial territory to Germany opinion in the French provinces is frankly hostile, and there is a strong feeling against anything which would savour of an ignominious peace. In the circumstances the French Government evidently feels that it will have a difficult task in recommending a mutilation of the French Congo to public opinion.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin, states that the French draft of the Morocco Treaty was presented to Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter by M. Cambon on Sept. 25. While agreeing in essential details with the desires of both Governments, some slight alterations will have to be made. In Paris, it is understood that a difference of opinion has arisen over the question of the proposed judicial system in Morocco.

There are some, says a Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," who hold the opinion that Germany has paid dearly for her new territory, without enhancing her prestige to any appreciable degree. "The escutcheon of the empire has been soiled," declares Herr Max Harden, the outspoken editor of Die Zukunft, who boldly assails the policy of his Government as that of "robbers and dispoilers." He charges Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Minister, with beginning a policy "which the whole world will characterise as banditism and blackmail. This Minister has foolishly deceived himself," continues Herr Harden "with regard to the attitude of Spain and England. All Europe, with the exception of one Power, your ally and supporter, is against you," he declares. "Your despatch of warships to Agodir, your demand for a section of the Congo appear absurd."

To quote further:—"In Europe not a single voice is raised in your favour, except, it may be, that of Austria-Hungary. The Russian Government has published its opinion to the effect that the German nationalists should not forget that they are at present menacing the very existence of their country. They fail to see that they are wearing out the patience of Frenchmen, who not only are themselves powerful, but have powerful allies." "Yes," he proceeds, "yours is the policy of bandits, but of bandits destitute of courage. You have acted like a vulgar quest at a dinner party of aristocrats who brings down his first upon the table and demands his lobster and his pint of Chateau-Ykuem. What does this madman mean? Meanwhile many of the quiet and peaceful bourgeous of Germany, say among themselves. How very stupid—to threaten with his fist another whom he knows he cannot crush and with whom he has merely to transact a matter of business!"

Germany has been morally injured so deeply by the policy of the Government that no accession of territory can heal the wound, Herr Harden adds. How may the blot be removed from the national escutcheon? Herr Harden proposes that France must be won over to be a friend to Germany. "Is it too late?" he asks. No, it is never too late to negotiate for an "entente cordiale" and, if such negotiations fail, he would force the French into a treaty of reconciliation by a threatened invasion, or even an actual declaration of war.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from Page 7).

THE HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

As the telegraph will have informed you the projected contest between Jack Johnson and Bill Wells for the Heavy-weight Championship of the world which has excited us a great deal more than some important happenings is not to take place on these shores. I suppose there is more rejoicing over the success of the movement so cleverly engineered by the Rev. F. B. Meyer's crusade in the United States than there is in this country. The colour question, though it was used for all it was worth, had I believe little to do with the action of the Home Secretary which brought the controversy to an issue and induced Jack Johnson to withdraw like the gentleman he has shown himself to be throughout. The outcome is a triumph for the Nonconformist conscience and for the Nonconformist conscience alone. I have not hesitated to say that the despised "nigger" has acted the part of a gentleman and in some respects his conduct contrasts favourably with that of the people who profess so much concern for our morals. In to-day's *Times* there is an instructive letter from Dr. Gore, the bishop-designate of Oxford. His name was included in the list of signatories of the memorial to Mr. Churchill asking him to prohibit the match. Dr. Gore writes:—"I am entirely favourable to the petition, but, as a matter of fact I did not sign it, and wired when I saw my name to say that the inclusion of my name was unauthorized. I think it is important in these days of manifold memorials that great care should be exercised not to put down people's names unless they have really signed. I am writing this because it is not the first experience of the kind that I have had." It is evident that the bishop is annoyed as he has reason to be. Apparently he expected that when he wired to the eminently virtuous promoters of the movement they would have sent a note to the Press saying that his name had been inadvertently used—if it was an inadvertance. This would have been the straightforward thing to do and what, if I judge his character rightly, Jack Johnson though only a professional pugilist would have done in the same circumstances. Anyhow even if Johnson is not a paragon he cut a very creditable figure at Bow Street and as the *Times* in its leading article this morning says "showed a power of advocacy which proves he is possessed of an acute brain as well as formidable fists." Perhaps his victories in the prize-ring are as much due to his being brainy as to his being brawny. Besides the Yankee pœans referred to above we learn that the South African whites are delighted that the Johnson-Wells contest will not take place in London. But I do not think we need pay much attention to the views of people who would think it beneath them to play cricket with an Indian team and would no more think of wrestling with the Punjab Champion than they would of flying. In this connection I must confesst to being no little surprised to read Lord Ampthill's name in the Mayer list.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The King's Yacht.

The P. and O. steamer "Medina," which has been chartered to convey the King and Queen to India, arrived in Southampton Water on Sept. 26, and anchored off Netley. To-morrow, Sept. 30, she will proceed to Southampton Docks to undergo final preparations for the royal trip.

This great, white P. and O. liner is a model of comfort and elegance. The rooms set apart for the royal party have been specially designed and decorated and, while simple in style, are unusually artistic. Professor Moira, the head of the school of decorative painting at the Royal College of Art, has collaborated with Mr. T. E. Collcutt, the architect of the Imperial Institute, in the work, and the result is a delight to the discerning eye. Professor Moira is no novice in the art of ship decoration, for he has decorated one a year for the last twelve years.

Describing the decorations of the "Medina" to a Press representative, he explained that beneath the great dome above the music and dining saloons, four painted panels had been placed—two rectangular and two semi-circular in shape. The first is a fantasy in gold, and represents the Dawn, the figure of a youth, in an opalescent mist, calling to the earth to awake. On the other side of the panel another figure—the working world—offers to the God of Dawn the fruits of the earth—the opulence of the East—while behind her Night, wrapped in the sable garments of which Longfellow sings, flees at the approach of Dawn, closing as she passes the petals of the night primrose, which open only to her.

The companion panel treats of night—an Eastern night, with all its glories of purple and deep blue. The moon, a sad-faced woman, about to veil herself in the silver and blue mantle of the nocturnal sky, stands before the blue sea, shadowed by the night, and a group of rhododendrons, which never go to sleep, tell of the beauty of the night. Reclining in the foreground, the "Angel of the Dew" holds in her hand the pitcher from which, in the morning, she sprinkles on the thirsting earth the distilled sweetness of the evening mists, while the harmony which the soft night brings is symbolised in the woman with a guitar, who sits at the feet of the moon. By her side another holds in outstretched hands the staff of light—the radiance of moon and stars—by which through all the dark hours the mariners guide their ships.

The sky and the sea are the subjects of the other two panels. Dolphins and youthful men dance and ride upon the sea. In the sky scene the herald of fine weather—a boy riding on a heron—drives before him the gathering clouds, and behind him the long shafts of pale turquoise and gold of a fine sky lengthen and follow as the storm-clouds retreat. Pale cream and turquoise blue from a fitting setting to the more gorgeous colouring of the panels.

The royal arms and the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales are worked effectively into the border design. The dining and music saloons are panelled in light oak in the Georgang style, after Mr. Collcutt's design, and pale green silk curtains cover the port-holes. The oak panels contain the King's monogram and the royal crown in the centre bordered with lines of blue and gold.

To the left and right of the companion-way is the lounge, which is an entirely new feature in these ships, and the lounge, like the smoke-room, which is aft, is panelled in oak. All the state-rooms, the Queen's boudoir, and the King's private room, which are forward, are in white enamel and gold.

In the dome of the smoke-room are two panels by Professor Moira. His treatment for this room is naturally lighter, and quite appropriately the two designs concern sport. One represents Diana drawing her bow at a leaping stag, the strong scarlet of her cloak, the deep autumn tints of the wood in the classical landscape, the snowy caps of the peaks in the far distance, and the blue of the shimmering waters forming delightful contrasts in colour. The second panel shows a huntsman holding his straining hounds by the leash. His deep-blue cloak, shot with hold, and the afterglow of deep gold and blue of the sky, and the vermilion of his cap give to the whole scheme almost a full complement of Oriental colouring.

The hull of the ship is white, with royal blue and gold lines, and at the end of the stern are the royal arms, specially designed by Professor Moira. She carries three masts—line all royal yachts—and her funnels are painted the regulation buff.

A picked detachment of the Royal Marine Art., with the band, is to be embarked in the "Medina" for her voyage to India. The "Natal," cruiser, Capt. C. Greatorex, of the second cruiser squadron, arrived at Chatham on Sept. 28, for docking and to prepare for escorting duties in connection with the King's visit to India.

LABOUR UNREST.

Royal Commission on Railways

THE peculiar position occupied by Sir W. Guy Granet, the general manager of the Midland Railway Company, invested with a special interest the evidence which he gave on Sept. 26 at the sitting of the Royal Commission on the Railway Conciliation Scheme of 1907. As secretary to the chairman of companies, he was present throughout the negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George then President of the Board of Trade, which resulted in the framing of the scheme, and in August last he was chosen, with Mr. Claughton, the Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, to represent the companies at the Board of Trade conferences which led to the settlement of the national strike and the appointment of the Commission.

The narrative given by Sir Guy Granet is the first complete account of the 1907 negotiations which has been laid before the Commission, and it derives its importance, as well as its interest, from the intimate share which he had in them and in the actual shaping of the scheme, in its final form, was accepted with grave misgiving by the companies and, apparently only under pressure from Mr. Lloyd George by the trade unions. But, however assented to, Sir Guy Granet declares that it represented a solemn bargain which was to be observed for seven years and that, during that period, the question of recognition was not be pressed by the unions on the companies. If only, therefore, on the ground of sanctity of contract, he insists that it is wrong to put pressure upon the companies now to do that which only four years ago they paid a great price to avoid having pressed upon them for a definite period.

This constituted one of the two special reasons which Sir Guy Granet advanced against the imposition of union recognition upon the companies. The other was the powerlessness of the unions to secure obedience to agreements or observance of their own rules. He did not accuse the leaders of the A. S. R. S. of bad faith, but the companies were being asked to recognise and make bargains with a society which, at the first moment of difficulty such as occurred at Liverpool, threw aside without hesitation its rules and abdicated its functions as the leader of its members.

The general attitude of the managers who have previously given evidence on the question of recognition has been "stern and unbending." They have stated quite frankly that no machinery which the Commission could suggest for qualifying or safeguarding it would induce them to accept the principle. The position which Sir Guy Granet takes up is not so unyielding. He does not admit that recognition would commend itself, or be more acceptable to him in any circumstances but he confessed, in answer to a question by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., that there were conditions possible which would compel him to look at the question from a point of view different from his present one. He denied emphatically that there was recognition of the unions at the Board of Trade on Aug. 19, when the national strike was settled. At the earnest solicitation of the Government "and under the very special circumstances," Mr. Claughton and he were authorised to meet the representatives of the unions, but there was nothing more he said than "physical recognition."

THE IRISH STRIKE.

The War Office is sending to Dublin half its railway corps from Aldershot in order that the men, who are experienced engine-drivers, may, if necessary, drive the troop and mail trains.

Despite the proclamation of a general strike by the leaders of the men, the position on the Irish railways underwent little change on Sept. 23 and at the Dublin terminus of the Great Southern line, on which the trouble started, there was actually an improvement in the situation. About 100 railwaymen in Dublin and 140 at Belfast (which had not previously been affected by the strike) left work, and a number of Dublin carters followed their example. The men themselves are by no means united in their allegiance to the English strike organisers, and there is a good deal of resentment at the leaders' action in confining the stoppage to Ireland. In view of the general restlessness prevailing, however, the prospect is regarded with much anxiety.

The companies (except the Dublin and South-Eastern) are maintaining the firm attitude which they have adopted from the first, and arrangements are being made so fill the places of the strikers. Complaint is made by a Dublin correspondent of the inadequacy of the military protection afforded by the Government, and the Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Company stated that the line would be closed altogether unless the company obtained all the protection it required. At night the appointment of nine Army officers as magistrates for the City of Dublin was announced. The men's leaders have been asked to hold themselves in readiness to meet the Lord Lieutenant on his return to the capital. The six members of Parliament for the City and County of Dublin have unanimously pledged themselves to place their services at the disposal of the parties to the dispute, in the hope that a settlement may be reached.

A gradual improvement in the position has taken place during the week. More men are returning to work the train services have been extended, better protection for loyal workers is being provided, and public confidence is returning. The efforts of the Lord Lieutenant and others to promote a settlement appear at present to have met with no success. The Dublin and South Eastern Company have changed their previous policy and are accepting consignments of timber in defiance of the strikers.

UNREST ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. T. Lowth, the general Secretary of the General Railway Workers Union, addressed a meeting of railwaymen held at Darlington on Sept. 23. The meeting was one of a series arranged some time ago to bring pressure to bear on the non-union men of the North-Eastern Railway to join the unions. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the membership of the General Railway Workers' Union had been practically trebled since the beginning of the year, and that the Union had now between 1,400 and 1,500 members at Darlington, 1,000 at Shildon, a similar number at Newcastle and 2,500 at York. On the subject of non-union labour on the railways there was some very plain speaking. The non-unionists were advised "to take the tip and come inside the unions before something happened that would cause them some inconvenience."

Mr. Lowth, supporting a resolution which set out the necessity for a closer organisation of all grades in the railway service as a first condition of any efforts secure reduction of hours and increase of wages, claimed that the North-Eastern Railway was in a position to give its workers an eight hours' day and to pay a minimum wage of 25s. a week to every man in its service. The men, he said, had no quarrel with Mr. Butterworth, the general manager, but some of the company's high officials would have alter their conduct before long of there would be trouble. The whole of the forty-six men who represented the workers at the conference with Mr. Asquith felt not only annoyed but disgusted with the Prime-Minister's attitude, and had they known that they were to be insulted as they were they would never have accepted the invitation to meet him. Though the workers were entitled to the services of the soldiers, they never got them, but the other side always got them.

Mr Lowth concluded by warning his hearers to keep clear heads and entertain no suggestions of a strike until the signal came from those with authority to declare a strike. They had had "a bit of a flutter" in the recent strike, but he thought they might well prepare for another strike. He was not inciting them to strike, but it was his duty to ask them to get ready. He believed the companies were going to put up a fight, and it was necessary that the workers should put up a fight as well.

UNREST IN THE DERBYSHIRE COAL-FIELDS.

A Derbyshire correspondent writes to the "Times":—The feeling is certainly growing in the country—and it is strongest in mining circles—that the country is on the eve of a national coal strike. The idea of a strike is undoubtedly popular with the miners generally for the bulk of the men have never experienced the hardships of a struggle such as that of 1893, and have been earning such small wages, owing to short time being worked that many believe that they would receive more money in strike pay than they are now earning. It is true that the Derbyshire Miners' Union has a reserve fund of £350,000, but as there are 38,000 members of that Union the available money would not last very long in the event of a general stoppage. While the general feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction is causing anxiety to some of the men's leaders, a still more gloomy view of the situation is taken outside mining circles. The tradesmen in the mining villages quite believe there will be a strike before Christmas, and certainly the local householders, who seem to be hurriedly replenishing their cellars, hold to the same view. Experience has taught the older miners and the leaders caution, but the key to the situation is held by the younger men, who believed that a strike would displace a number of officials and others at the top and leave room for advancement, and who also hold strongly that the leaders of a union with less accumulated funds would be more open to persuasion by the rank and file.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at Mountain Ash on Sept. 27, said that unless the railwaymen's demands were adjusted there would shortly be a universal strike which would tie up every line in Great Britain. Another body of men who were not going to wait long were the miners, and until they had proved their strength there would be no settlement. Not only must the "abnormal place" question be settled, but the question of minimum wages. He would suggest that if there was going to be trouble in the mines and on the railways it would be good business to have the men out at the same time. The Government might get Royal Engineers to run the trains, but they could not blackleg the colliers, and they must arrange that neither colliers nor railwaymen should settle without the other.

DIVINE SERVICE.

18th Sunday after Trinity.—15th October.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns, 248, 191, 307, 182; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Barnby in E. Anthem—O Gladsome Light, Sullivan. Hymns—200, 595; Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev E E Hill; Services discontinued until further notice.

St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a.m. and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m. Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Sunday School; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Wednesday 7-30 a.m. St. Luke A and B. Thursday, 7-30 a m, Holy Eucharist. Daily—8-30 a m, Matins daily; 5-15 a m, Evensong daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard Monday 6-30 p m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a m Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p m Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion; Rev A H Sharpley, C M S 8-45 a m Matins: 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—Rev J Andrew Smith.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev Father Bisco. Langmore and Chard—7-30 a m Matins; 8 a m Holy Eucharists (Choral); 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

Alms for the Poor.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany; 8 45 a m Holy Communion: 5 15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m. Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5 30 p.m. Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter. —Clergy; Rev, Father Moore; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-35 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p. m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Humorist.

A COUNCIL SCHOOL IDYL.

I

B. Paul Neuman in the "Pall Mall" writes :—

Looking idly out of the staircase window, Mr. Payne, the new master at the Chignett Street Council School, suddenly heard an appealing cry. It takes something choice in the way of the cries to stir the pulses of an experienced assistant teacher, but Mr. Payne was young, and new to the work. He ran out into the playground, which was almost deserted at this period of the dinner interval. Almost, but not quite, for over there in the far corner he saw a little knot of boys stooping and struggling. As he came out into the open air a weaker but still agonising cry spurred him on.

"What are you doing?" he shouted.

Instantly the knot loosened, and four small boys, one crying vigorously detached themselves. The weeper stood with his arm across his face leaning against the wall, the others in stiff and awkward attitudes that said as plainly as words : "Now we're in for it."

Mr. Payne went up to the author of the cries and drew his arm from his face.

"What's the matter, Duncan?" he asked.

The boy pointed to some strips of wood lying on the ground.

"They've been curifying me," he sobbed, and held out his hands. The backs had evidently been rubbed violently against the rough wood, and the skin had been grazed.

"Whose work is this?" the master demanded indignantly, looking at the other three.

"Marsh put 'em up to it," said the victim, "and it was 'e rubbed my 'ands against the wood."

"'Twasn't me any more than them," mumbled Marsh biggish square built boy, with red hair and sharp, little twinkling eyes.

"Well, I shall send you all to Mr. Worth," said Mr. Payne as he marched the victim to the water-taps for antiseptic treatment.

"I'm very glad you caught those boys this morning," remarked the headmaster to his assistant at closing time. "I gave Marsh four of the best. What do you think the little ruffian had the impudence to tell me?

Mr. Payne shook his head.

"Did say he liked ... asked to have it done?"

"Not quite so bad as that. ... After one or two shuffle out of it he admitted that it was fun—the curifying. 'He did look fanny,' he said, 'and I've always been fond of a joke.'"

II

It was some time before anything more was heard at school about Marsh's fondness for a joke. Then it was Mr. Payne himself who was reminded of it, and in a very unpleasant way. He happened one day to have a number of papers to correct for a night-school class, and it is occurred to him that instead of going home to dinner he would stop at the school and do the work during the interval. Accordingly after morning school was over, he looked round the room at the three or four boys lingering for one reason or another. Among them were Marsh, and a simple blameless lad named Hibberd.

Mr. Payne took out sixpence.

"Look here, Hibberd," he said, "I wish you'd do something for me. Run down to the Aerated, and bring me a large glass of milk and three buns or rock cakes. You can keep the other penny for yourself."

"I'll go and get thing, sir, but——" Hibberd began.

"He can't take the penny." Marsh completed the sentence for him, "because he's a scout. I'm not a scout," he added pointedly.

Mr. Payne, however, took no notice of the hint, but handed the sixpence to Hibberd, who ran off, followed by the other boy.

It was nearly a quarter of an hour before he came upstairs again with the milk and the buns.

"You have been a time," said the master; "I thought you'd forgotten all about it and had run home."

"Please, sir," answered the panting Hibberd, "it wasn't my fault. Marsh told me to get the milk, and he'd get the buns. I don't know where he went for them. I suppose we must have missed each other. I only just got them from him."

"All right, Hibberd; thank you for getting them. Run off now to your own dinner."

Left to himself, Mr. Payne emptied the bag on the table and found a bun and two rock cakes. He made a start on the rock cake. The first mouthful ended in disaster. He gave a good, hard bite, and immediately feet a horrid, grating jar which, for the moment, made him think that he had broken a tooth in half, and that the fragment was knocking about against the other teeth. Scientific investigation soon showed that his teeth where intact, but that he had been pitting them against a business-like pellet of wallsend. Farther scrutiny disclosed the fact that five or six more nuggets had been ingeniously substituted for currants in both the rock cake and the bun.

The case was clear against Marsh. At first, indeed he denied the charge, and declared that his mother had found several bits of coal in the bread from Smith's where he had bought the cakes.

"Then why did you go there instead of to the Aerated?" asked the teacher, and, after a little more fencing, Marsh threw up the sponge and admitted that he had made the change "for a joke."

This time the headmaster sent for the father—an enlargement of the boy, framed in a loud check suit which strongly suggested the regular betting man. His eyes twinkled exactly like the lad's and when he heard the story, and saw the artificial currants he laughed heartily.

"I'll give him a good talking to," he said, between the guffaws. "I except 'e'd got something against the teacher. 'E's a rare one, is Jim, for the gettin' is own back, and 'e generally does it in such a comical sort o' way you can't 'elp laughin'. The fact is, 'e takes after me—'e's got a wonderful sharp sense o' yumour."

III

About a fortnight after this incident Mr. Worth was startled one afternoon by a loud knock on the door of his room. Before he could answer the door burst open, and Mr. Marsh walked in. There was no twinkle in my angry eyes, and nosuavity in his rasping voice.

"Good day, sir," he began; "I've come about that little scab o'mine in the school 'ere. I want you to give 'im the soundest welting you know 'ow to; the 'arder, and the longer, and the more sting in it, the better.

Here he paused for breath, and the head got in a word or two.

"Why, Mr. Marsh," he said, "what's wrong with the boy now?"

Wrong with the boy?" repeated Mr. Marsh loudly; "why, everything's wrong with him. 'E's an idle, lazy, spiteful young vagabond, that's what 'e is. 'E lies, and 'e steals, and 'e'd cheek a bloomin' bishop. I danno what boys are comin' to. If I'd be'aved like 'im, I shouldn't 'ave 'ad an 'ole bone in my carcase, and quite right, too."

"But what's he been doing that you want me to punish him for?" asked Mr. Worth a little impatiently.

"Doin'? Ah! . . . Mr. Marsh's voice rumbled impressively low in his throat as he felt in three or four pockets and finally produced a small box which he handed with a flourish to the headmaster. "Open that!"

Mr. Worth did as he was requested. Inside the box lay two comely cigars, and there was space for two more.

"See them?"

The head nodded.

"Well, I knoo that boy'ad been wastin' 'is money—"my" money, that is—in smokes, though 'e swore 'e didn't know the taste o' tobacco. Yesterday was 'is birthday, and 'is aunt came in and left a shillin' for 'im. Well, I don't believe in lettin' children 'andle money. I generally take care of it for them, but this time you see, for a partickler reason, I let 'im 'ave it. 'E stopped out till eight, and when 'e come in I see 'is jacket was bulgin'. So I says, 'Come 'ere, Jim,' but 'e edged away like, and then I felt pretty sure 'e was tryin' to smuggle, so I copped 'old of 'im and put my 'and in 'is pocket and pulled out that box and saw that one of the cigars was gone. 'Oh, ho!' says I, 'you're the boy that doesn't know the taste of tobacco, are you? I'll keep these for you, I says, till you're one and twenty. Then 'e starts snivellin' and makin' hiself a noosance, so I packs 'im off to bed. I went out to a place where I 'ad to meet some friends on a matter o' business, and, after we'd 'ad a glass, I remembered the cigars, and I thought I'd like to see what sort o' stuff they sell to boys nowadays. So I took one out and lighted it. We were talkin' pollertics, and I was puffin' while one o' my friends was jawin'; and all of sudden there was a bang and a hissin', and then another bang and before I knoo where I was, my moustache was all singed, and 'alf a cracker fair up my nose. Look'ere!"

And the wrathful father pointed to a very ragged moustache and a very red nose.

Mr. Worth felt sorely tempted to laugh, but managed to control his features, and only said:

"Well, Mr. Marsh, I really don't see that I can do anything. It is not a school offence. Surely you can deal with the matter yourself."

"So I would, but 'e's that artful. 'E sleeps with our lodger, and it was too late to tackle him last night when I got in. This morning he was up and out before I was down. Then there's his mother—you know what women are. And, besides, there's that bloomin society."

"Still I'm afraid you must do the best you can," said Mr. Worth, "and, after all, you know, Mr. Marsh, there is a comic side to his pranks. You could see it when he nearly broke Mr. Payne's teeth. Don't you remember? 'He takes after me,' you said; "he is got a wonderful sharp sense of humour."

TOPICS FOR NOVELISTS.

The Microbe of Sensation.

NEVER in the history of literature, which I advisedly spell with a small "I", says "A Puzzled Writer" in the "Daily Mail", has there been such a demand for sensational literature as at the present time. The editor of a well-known magazine, after reading a tale in which I had occasionally dropped into poetry: by way of developing the plot, wrote me "This is interesting in a way, but you would do well to cultivate the microbe of sensation." I have kept this letter, and when I can afford it I am going to have it framed. Instead of my poor verse, wrought with such tender care, he wanted a face with burning eyes glaring from a taxicab that races down the Embankment at a hundred miles an hour. A humorous writer would overturn it by the simple expedient of making a policeman put out his boot but one must not poke fun at one's readers, and the deadly earnest sensationalist of the hour would cause the car to "dive into the labyrinth of narrow streets that abound in the neighbourhood of Westminster" and be quickly lost to view—not an unlikely sequel at the speed mentioned.

A man—or woman, for the ladies are all looking into their inkpots for lurid themes—who can devise a new personality in detectives can loll in his twelve-hundred pound car. A friend of mine is growing sleek upon the exploits of a new type of pickpocket. Fugitive motors of fabulous horse power whizz and aeroplanes flash through the pages of the popular magazines. It makes one gasp to imagine what G. P. R. James Charles Reade, or Wilkie Collins would have effected a new motor car and aeroplane. If Dickens had n born eighty years later he would have found it cult to exist if as then, he led of with his old clothes by "Boz," and followed by describing, in his deliberate fashion the doings of a retired City merchant and his eccentric friends. The editorial blue pencil would have been run through his long descriptions of meals and Mr. Herbert Paul would in consequence have found it impossible to allude in a "Nineteenth Century" article to the "appealing gluttony" of Mr. Pickwick and his companions. By the present day publisher, dividing everything as he does into hard-and-fast sections, "Oliver Twist" would have been stamped "Boys' book" brought out at Christmas-time with coloured plates depicting the more sensational episodes. Though one suspects after all, that Dickens's genius would have triumphed in the end over the obtuseness and timidity of the publishers and the supposed predilections of the public.

THE "SIXPENNY PET."

But the public, I am assured, does not want to be excited only—it wants to have its heart wrenched. Looking over his wares in my company recently, a publisher who has made a speciality of "cheap lines"—sixpennies in cloth and paper—shook his head over the humour. "They don't want humour they want tales of feeling. They want to be touched. They like the heroine in distress." And nobody can wrench hearts with such vigour as Mr. Charles Garvice. He is undoubtedly the Sixpenny Pet. True, his terms are sometimes early or mid-Victorian—he speaks somewhere of a "tennis bat"—but what does it matter? "The play's the thing." What if he betrays his ignorance of a hospital nurse's status by making her address a female patient as "Miss"? Not Miss Brown or Miss Jones, but just "Miss." It is immaterial. The thing is that "Miss" must remain in hospital for forty-eight hours before her whereabouts is discovered.

The heart-wrencher should endeavour to get "love" into his titles. "Love Decides." "They Call it Love." "If Love Should Err" "I Love You." "All for Love." "Only Love." "Lonely Love." "Love and a Woman." "Love and a Man." "Love."

The number of imaginative writers competent to supply the public is, after all, limited, though some bald-headed, bred-eyed magazine editors might like to question this statement. Anyhow, with the imaginative output all being directed into one channel the book market generally must be affected. It has been. "We have used up all the old authors," said my publisher of "cheap lines," "and there are no new ones coming along." It is easy to see why. The new ones are all writing sensational tales. The old-time plot that would have served for a three-volume novel is now compressed into a short magazine story. The young man of brains, instead of thinking out and labouring over a real novel, writes for the market, and the market is sensational fiction. This must be the explanation of "There are no new (good) ones coming along."

NOT A LITERARY AGE.

Well, this is not a literary age, so possibly the new ones who are willing to come along are not recognised. This is an age of pace. Locomotive rapidity affects the teller of stories. He must get on with his plot and let style "go hang."

Never was the public so pampered. Books are almost presented to it. The publisher, with tears in his eyes, holds out a beautifully-bound little volume. "Look here! Only sixpence. And last week it was six shillings!" No wonder the cry comes that the bookstalls and booksellers shops are glutted with cheap books. The only really safe book to write is a thirty-two shilling memoir. All the libraries have to take it, so you are sure of your money. The surest seller is a "Memoir of Six Fair but Frail Ladies of Louis the Sixteenth's Court," at forty-two and sixpence. This will be asked for at every library by a retired admiral, so it must be subscribed. Twelve months later it can be had soiled—like the ladies—for three-and-six.

As, however, writing a memoir entails an amount of research which most writers do not care to undertake, the only alternative is to cultivate the microbe of sensation. But the aspirant should be warned that careful dieting is necessary for this. No writer can hold his reader spellbound if he takes three full meals a day. To be successful he should eat no breakfast and do four hours' work before lunch. He should spend his Sundays at Brooklands and his Bank Holidays at Hendon. When he goes cruising he should try to fraternise with the commanders of submarines. He should be careful to keep his characters well up in the social scale. Humble people are not popular. His hero's family must put up with the attempted luxury of the Ritz or "pig it at the Carlton." His heroine should not often be seen without a rops of pearls. The villain should have a gold tooth. Our aspirant will be wise in insisting that the cover of his novel shall represent a man in evening dress and an opera hat covering with a revolver an elderly gentleman sitting at a table with a decanter at his elbow. All the artists keep this gentleman in stock.

A CLASSICAL ALLUSION.

There can be little inspiration in present-day sensationalism, and indeed you will only find your "real fire" in a master. Nowadays "situations" have to occur at certain points, and the intervals are padded out with the best description and dialogue the sensationalist can come at. How many modern writers are able to dip into the classics for an illustration or simile? How many would dare to if they could? How many are capable, like Kingsley in Alton Locke," of tailing of a scene of riot and violence with a parallel from classical history? "The Yeomanry!" is the cry that sends the rick-burners flying for their lives from the young squire and fifteen farmers. "And I thought," says the teller of the tale, "of the old story of Herodotus—how the Scythian masters returned from war to the rebel slaves, who had taken possession of their land and wives, and brought them down on their knees with terror at the mere sight of the old dreaded dogwhips."

A MUSICIAN'S LOVE STORY.

Liszt and His Polish Princess.

In the flood of memorial literature called forth by the Liszt centenary, which the whole musical world will this month be celebrating, says a writer in the "Daily Mail," a slim, crown-paper-covered book recently published at Munich has an interest all its own. For its author is none other than the remarkable woman who is Liszt's daughter and the widow of Hans von Bulow and Richard Wagner—Mme. Cosima Wagner. The book is called "Franz Liszt: Ein Gedenkblati von seiner Tochter" It is dedicated to Karl Klindworth, "Franz Liszt's worthy disciple."

The Book is a disappointment for those who expected an intimate account of Mme. Wagner's childhood and her recollections of her father. With hardly a preamble, she launches out on a discussion of Liszt's relations with his Polish friend the Princess Carolyne Sayn-Wittgenstein. This remarkable friendship of two of the most fascinating spirits of their period is of more than sentimental interest, for the princess's influence on Liszt's life and art was all-dominating during twenty of his most fruitful years.

The princess, the daughter of a noble Polish house, was a child of the Steppe. Aged seventeen, she was in 1836 married against her will to a Russian, Prince Nicholas Sayn-Wittgenstein. Eleven years later Liszt gave a piano recital at Kieff. The princess was present, and was fascinated by the incomparable virtuoso. She was already informally separated from her husband. Liszt visited her in the country, and the next year she abandoned friends, relatives, her fatherland, and her possessions for his sake. With her ten-year-old daughter, the Princess Marie, she left Poland for Weimar, where Liszt was manager of the Opera House. She had not again seen her native country when she died at Rome in 1887, a few months after Liszt's death.

LISZT'S DEVOTION.

What did Liszt give in return for the wonderful princess's sacrifices. He gave, says his daughter "his whole personality and all it contained." "We see from his letters, that he subordinated himself to her in all things and everything, and prized her opinions as far weightier and her knowledge as far more extensive than his own. He was constantly telling her that he could not write, that he was a dreamer, and that it was only through her that he received the faculty of thought and creation." Liszt's hundreds of letters to the princess—he wrote daily when separated from her, and the letters fill two weighty volumes—all breathe utterly single-hearted and unfaltering devotion. Here one passage (March 11. 1854):—

I believe in love by you in you and with you. Without this love I desire neither earth nor heaven. All the voices of my heart and soul sing to me the poem of love that you have dreamt. ... stay by your side. That, belive me, is for me supreme liberty. The rest is only servitude and lies. Let us love one another my one and glorious beloved, in God and our Lord Jesus Christ—and may men never separate those whom God had joined for eternity.

Rightly to appreciate Liszt's letters, says his daughter, we should bear in mind that the princess was not beautiful either in face or figure. "Indeed, on some who had not been admitted to close relations with her and so had not felt her peculiar magic, her appearance made an impression almost of oddness," Liszt said her eyes were like a griffon's. Her mouth was large and she lacked feminine charm.

WAGNER'S "RUBBISH"

How far is Mme. Wagner sympathetically disposed to the princess? There are passages dealing with the princess's influence on Liszt's artistic work, in which one feels a sharp tinge of disapproval. Here is perhaps an explanation: the princess once rashly described as "grosses betises" ("stupid rubbish") some of Richard Wagner's theoretical writings. Such heresy could never be forgiven at the Villa Wahnfried. Contrary to Wagner's advice, the princess used all her influence to dissuade Liszt from writing an opera, and her advice prevailed, despite Liszt's own inclination. Wagner was strongly in favour of an ethereal pianissimo at the close of Liszt's "Dante Symphony." But the princess insisted on a brilliant and sonorous conclusion. Be it noted that Wagner is throughout his widow's book referred to not by name, but as "The Master." Liszt is called "The Artist" and "The Friend."

When at Weimar Liszt conducted the whole of his correspondence under the princess's eyes, and Mme. Wagner attributes to her influence the stiff, frigid style of a Weimar letter from Liszt to his schoolboy son Daniel at Paris, as compared with the warm-hearted tone of another letter to the boy written from Vienna. These letters—together with a few other hitherto unpublished letters—are given in full by Mme. Wagner. In the Weimar letter, Liszt uses the cold, second person plural, but in the Vienna letter "tu" and "toi."

THE END OF THE ROMANCE.

Mme. Wagner throws little light on the later relations of the two lovers For years the princess was indefatigable in her efforts to obtain a divorce. In 1860 she and Liszt left Weimar for Rome—her home for the rest of her life. Her husband, a Protestant, had already remarried in Russia. Her daughter was married. In reply to her passionate prayers the Pope finally granted the princess permission to remarry, and the wedding was arranged to take place on Liszt's fiftieth birthday—October 22, 1861. On the very eve, the Pope withdrew his permission. The princess, filled with superstitious awe, at once abandoned all further prospects of marriage. Prince Nicholas died three years later. In 1865, Liszt entered the priesthood.

For the rest of her life the princess, living solitary in an exiguous flat, devoted herself to theological questions. In the course of twenty-seven years she left Rome only once, and that for twenty-four hours only. One of her works, "The Christain life in the Midst of the World," was published in Paris sixteen years ago. Her still unpublished magnum opus, in twenty-four volumes —"On the Inner Causes of the Church's Outer Weakness"—was completed a month before she died. In the previous summer she had heard of Liszt's death at Bayreuth, and said that only one desire remained in her—to follow her friend.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 29th Sept. 1911	Total from 1st April to 29th Sept. 1911.	For week ending 30th Sept. 1910.	Total from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	582	13	584
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	593	22	596
Vessels transported	13	385	11	479
Vessels attended to	1	39	1	54
Vessels warped	2	24	...	30

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IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

BRAIN FAG.

The Simplest and Most Effective Remedy.

Of the conditions which demand most sympathy and receive least, there are few as depressing to the sufferer as brain fag. The reason is not far to seek. It induces a sense of weariness, of depression, of utter inability to do the day's work or to take an active interest in anything. Its immediate consequences are a morbidness, irritability and moodiness which are peculiarly disconcerting to the sufferer's friends, who, as a rule, are unable to appreciate the gravity of his condition and put all sorts of wrong constructions on his behaviour.

The cause of brain fag is due to the using up too rapidly of the phosphorus salts, which are of supreme importance in nourishing the brain and nervous system. To cure this condition, the amount of phosphorus must be completely restored. The ordinary salts of phosphorus which were always used have now been proved to be quite inefficient for the purpose. What is needed is a phosphorus preparation in the "organic form" and in "chemical combination," as doctors call it. Of all the salts of phosphorus the best are those known as the glycero-phosphates, for it is in that combination phosphorus is found in the nervous tissues and the brain. The best substance with which it can be "chemically combined" is with the body-building part of pure cow's milk. These two substances find their ideal combination in Sanatogen, which is universally acknowledged throughout the world to be the greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation known to Science and, as a writer in "The Medical Press and Circular" states: "It has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold."

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SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Sept. 22 to Sept. 25.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W C M Woodcock, 35 Sikhs, 6 mo M C
Major ... H K MacGeorge, 117 Mah, ... mo
Major W J M Brackenbury, 42 Deoli R, 33 days
Major G H Prevost, 87 Punj, 4 mo
Capt M T Harris, I M S, 4 mo
Capt Bruce Turnbull, 23 Sikh Pnr, 3 mo
Capt D C Crombie, 23 Cav, 22 1 12
Capt J C M Hoskyn, 44 Mer Inf, 4 mo
Capt E L Robinson, 1 mo from date of completion of course.
Capt A M Rundall, 4 G R, 6 mo M C
Lieut H C T Dowding, 32 M By, R A, to date of joining staff College
Lieut W Dent, 103 R L Inf, to 15 2 12
Lieut T E S Burridge, 35 Sikhs, 4 mo
Lieut H S Blane, 19 Lrs, 2 1-2 mo
Lieut T L O'H Hare, 64 Prs, to 15 2 12.
Lieut ... R Bearden, 2 Q O R L I, 4 mo
Lieut W M A Foster, 10 Lrs, 4 mo
Lieut T Bailward, 23 Lt Cav, 4 mo
Lieut E F Berry, 9 G R, 4 mo
Lieut G G Richardson, 105 M L I, 4 mo
Lieut G E Collins, 33rd Q O Lt Cav, 4 mo
Lieut H F P Hornsby, 5 Cav, 1 mo M C
Lieut T Bailward, 26 K G O Lt Cav, 4 mo
Lieut E F Ross, 75 C Inf, 6 mo M C
Miss B M Walker, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival
Engineer G F Wood, R I M, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H G Young, 10 Lrs
Major P G Rodney Anderson, 82 Punj
Maj r F L Blenkinsop, I M S
Capt E A Roberts, I M S
Capt L S Fenton, 113 Inf
Capt J F James, I M S
Capt S W Egerton, Burma Rifly Police
Capt C H Clutterbuck, 125 Rifles
Capt W G A Brett, 76 Punj
Lieut A W Sadleir, I M S
Lieut G Nottidge, R E
Lieut H V Yule, 25 Cav
Lieut R G Hinde, 124 Bal Inf
Lieut N D Place, 8 Raj
Lieut F Dicking, R A I O D
Lieut T Moss, 30 Punj
Miss A Hawkins Q A M N S I
Miss B M Walker, Q A M N S I
Asst-Engr F A Wood R I M

From Sept. 25 to Sept. 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col B C Oldham, I M S, B
Mr F W Strong, B Cov
Mr A J Page, B Cov
Mr W E Jones, B
Mr S S Bellairs, B
Mr A T Anderson, B
Mr W L L Reed, B
Mr L E Buckley, M Cov
Mr T P Peake, M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C E Williams, I M S, B, 14 days
Capt R Garratt, I A, B, 2 mo 10 days
Mr W H A St J Leeds, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr C W E Pittar, B Cov, 3 mo 16 days
Mr W H C Minns, B Cov, 1 mo M C
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B, 6 mo M C
Mr S C Davies, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G W M Ball, B, 6 days
Mr S Richardson, B, 2 days
Mr G Richards, Bi 10 mo
Mr S G Dunn, B, 6 mo M C
Mr D G Barber, B, 14 days
Mr C St C W Thompson, B, 4 mo M C
Mr W Youngson, B, 7 days on M C
Mr H H Sharpe, B, 1 year
Mr F Noyce, M, 3 mo M C
Mir [Sultan Muhiuddin Sahib Bahadur, M, 8 mo
Capt B R Beilly, 1 A, Bo 1 year

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Rev W W Castle, B
Mr A H Bagley, B
Mr C G Trevor, B
Mr R C Iorimer, B
Mr G Ingrey, B
Mr B A Day, B
Mr L P Saunders, B
Mr G H Knowland, B
Mr T H Richardson, B
Mr F B Wilkins, B
Rt Rev G A Lefroy, Bishop of Lahore, B
Mr J H Lovell, M
Mr L E Ackroyd, Bo

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th October, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	12	7	p. m.	9	40
Teheran ...	13	2	10 p. m	2	50
Suez.....	13	1	20 p. m.	1	39

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arispe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Communication with Rabat Normal but Telegrams for Magador still subject to delay (11-10-11).

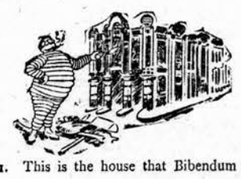
Communication to Ahwaz restored but interrupted to Mohammerah. (12-10-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Mongtze and Manhao (11-10-11) and between Hankow and Wochand (12-10-11), but restored between Yungchang and Talifu (13-10-11).

Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Tauris (13-10-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

The House that Bibendum Built.



1. This is the house that Bibendum built.

2. This is the Michelin Square Tread Tyre, that's sent from the house that Bibendum built.

3. This is the driver, all in a huff, who fitted a tyre of otherwise stuff than that of the Michelin Square Tread Tyre, that's sent from the house that Bibendum built.

4. This is the car the colour of snuff, that belonged to the driver all in a huff, who fitted a tyre of otherwise stuff than that of the Michelin Square Tread Tyre, that's sent from the house that Bibendum built.

5. This is the road all rocky and rough, that bumped the car the colour of snuff, that belonged to the driver all in a huff, who fitted a tyre of otherwise stuff than that of the Michelin Square Tread Tyre, that's sent from the house that Bibendum built.

6. This is the bit that was far too tough—the bit of the road all rocky and rough, that bumped the car the colour of snuff, that belonged to the driver all in a huff—for it BUSTED the tyre of otherwise stuff than that of the Michelin Square Tread Tyre, that's sent from the house that Bibendum built.

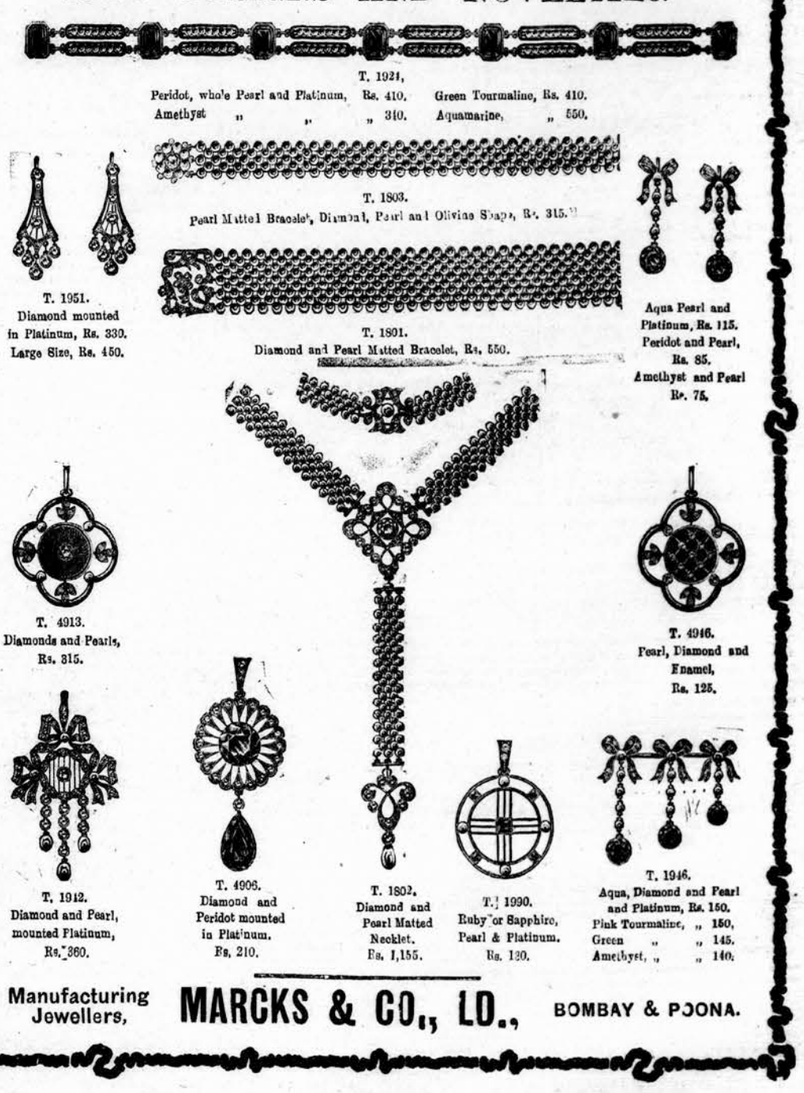
7. This is the driver saying "Enough. No more for me of the otherwise stuff, for I often meet roads all rocky and rough—worse than the bit that was far too tough—and I'm not going to be made to suff.; so I'll take my car the colour of snuff"—his mien grew calmer, his voice less gruff—"and fit it with Michelin Square Tread Tyres that are sent from the house that Bibendum built."

MICHELIN
Tyres.

STOCKISTS.

BOMBAY : FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.
CALCUTTA : FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 110 Russa Rd., North.

NEW DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES.


T. 1921.
Peridot, white Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 410. Green Tourmaline, Rs. 410.
Amethyst " " " 310. Aquamarine, " 550.
T. 1803.
Pearl Matted Bracelet, Diamond, Pearl and Olivine Shape, Rs. 315.
T. 1951.
Diamond mounted in Platinum, Rs. 330.
Large Size, Rs. 450.
T. 1801.
Diamond and Pearl Matted Bracelet, Rs. 550.
Aqua Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 115.
Peridot and Pearl, Rs. 85.
Amethyst and Pearl Rs. 75.
T. 4913.
Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 315.
T. 4946.
Pearl, Diamond and Enamel, Rs. 125.
T. 1912.
Diamond and Pearl, mounted Platinum, Rs. 360.
T. 4906.
Diamond and Peridot mounted in Platinum, Rs. 210.
T. 1802.
Diamond and Pearl Matted Necklet. Rs. 1,155.
T. 1990.
Ruby or Sapphire, Pearl & Platinum. Rs. 120.
T. 1946.
Aqua, Diamond and Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 150.
Pink Tourmaline, " 150,
Green " " 145.
Amethyst, " " 140.

Manufacturing Jewellers, MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ASTHMA
Why suffer when—
LALKALA
will give you instant relief
EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
Recommended by the Medical Profession
In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net
Obtainable from KEMP & CO, Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers—Lundy Wilson & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London E.C.
SURE
SAFE
PLEASANT

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS
Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British-made
COVENTRY FLYERS
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brooks's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. 323, LIVERPOOL
CATALOGUES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM P. O. BOX No. 188, BOMBAY.
DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	77 9-16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes	...	94 1-4	1-4	
4-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	92 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	...	63 1-2		1-8
Bar Silver in London	...	24 5-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	...	24 7-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	...	Closed		
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-19	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	...	20-51 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	...	Closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	4 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills		21st Sept		
3 months' sight	...	2 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills				
6 months' sight	...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 7-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	2 1-4	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 33-32 unchgd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £125,000, for South America.
Closing Tone of Silver—Weak.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,000,000	Dec.	£.,100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,400,000	Dec.	£1,9.0,000
Other Deposits	...£4 ,000,000	Inc.	£3,100,000
Government Securities	...£4 6 0,000	Dec.	£1,400,000
Other Securities	...£28 200,000	Dec.	£ 100,000
Notes and Gold	...£27 200,000	Dec.	£ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	...	.....
Total Sales	...	12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,000 ,,
Imports	...	12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...	5·41—06
Europ ian F. G. F. Brown		9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·09	5·01	5·04	5·06	5·09
—·03	—·05	—·05	—·05	—·04
Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
5·11	5·13	5·15	5·15	
—·04	—·04	—·04	—·05	

New York Market closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·41 March 9·55.
Holiday in New York.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 5-8—1-16
Futures—Month of	... 9·33—35
Do. do.	... 9·43—44
Tone of Cotton	... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...26 1-2—unchgd.—
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov. Sellers
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... No sellers.
Barletta Russ 62 1-2lbs. ... 36 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...36 1-8 r 1-3
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done.
South Australian ...36 1-8+1-3
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done.
Victorian ...36 1-8+1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. Nominal.
Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 54 3-4— unchanged—Sellers.
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2—1-4 —Sellers.
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 73 3-4—1-4— Buyers.
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...66—1-4—Sellers.
Do. Month—Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...Market closed.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 5 1-4+1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Done and Sellers.

METALS—
Copper Brazier's ... ...£ 66 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £54 9-16+1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...20 4 1-2—1 1-2Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Dull, scarcely anything doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Still quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 17 1 1-4—3d.—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.
Tone—Opened steady closed quiet.
BARs & similar Crystals C & F India ...23s—2 1-4d.—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Quiet. Sellers offering at less money.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-1—Value unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Nov.
Tone—Quiet.
Java—Nothing doing, and prices nominally unchanged in the absence of business.
ARRIVALS—
"Wildenfels."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [13th Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Bullion	3,61,8.0	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs.	37,500	do	do
1 Box Bullion	76,500	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Sovs.	52,500	do	Hongkong Bank
18 Boxes Bullion	8,33,800	do	National Bank
Sovereigns	52,500	do	do
Box Bullion	76,800	do	Comptoir National Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	20	22,053
B B and C I Railway	14	16,416

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steadier at 1s. 4. 1-32d. to 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months sight credits. Private bills are still scarce, and the demand for remittance is slack. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. to Jan.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-3
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...175 1-4
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Rates opened at 95.1 for cash and 94.14 for the settlement and the tone of the market has been steadier, though transactions have been very moderate.
We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 2 0
Settlement	...	,, 94 15 0

BULLION:—
The closing quotations for Bar silver yesterday in London, were unchanged at 24 5-16 ready and 24 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was closed for a holiday. In the local market changes have been slight and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian ,,	...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,, 61 7 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,, 61 7 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,, 61 9 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last, for 60 lakhs bills went well, the allotments being 54·90 lakhs bills at 1s 4 1-16d. and 5 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d, tenderers receiving 15 per cent. The total amount sold for the week ending on Tuesday morning last, was 60 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 60 lakhs.
The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	23,47,000
Other Deposits	.....	8,42,000
Sundries	33,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	4,63,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	13,000
Cranes on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	2,00,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	12,62,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	13,61,000	.....
Bullion	.....	37,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,44,000	.....
Sundries	15,000	.....
Cash	.....	26,05,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	8,590	3,253	+ 5,332
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 12th Oct.	12,375	5,886	+ 6,489
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	199	4,513	— 4,314
China ...			
Japan ...	151	2,232	— 2,081
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	351	6,745	— 6,395
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 12th Oct.			
Europe ...	526	6,961	— 6,435
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	330	2,100	— 1,770
Coast Ports ...	151	132	+ 19
Total...	1,007	9 193	— 8,116
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	3,132	15,046	— 21,913
China ...			
Japan ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—17,297 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June 1911—8,573 bales.

	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	3	3	.....
Central India... ...	2	6	34
Berars and Nagur ...	138	338	.....
Berar	25	132	29
Central Provinces ...	20	215	262
Total Oomras ...	188	694	325
Dholleras	571	771	861
Broach	.....	.....	.....
Compta and Dharwar.	2,311	3,218	2,816
Westerns	1,513	1,953	210
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	1,178	1,335	1,420
Bengals, (Rajputana)	48	49	216
Sind	87	182	.....
Persian	.....	73	38
American	270	270	.....
Egyptian	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	2,420	4,130	.....
Total ...	8,593	12,375	5,986

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1911.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 12th Oct., 1911	12,375
	262,375
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 12th Oct. 1911	1,007
	261,368
Afloat	3,133
	258,235
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	33,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 13th Oct 1911	225,235

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The recent sharp decline in the home markets has brought cotton to what may be considered a fairly cheap level, even with a prospective crop of fourteen and a half million bales, but while receipts at the U.S. Ports continue on the present large scales, it is quite possible we may see prices even lower. At the same time cotton at anything below 5d. a pound would be, on the face of it, a cheap purchase for distant months and should prove remunerative in the long run. An old saying before the days of cotton famine and prices at 7d. and 8d. a pound was "buy below 5d. and sell above 6d.", and there seems little reason why the present season should not prove the truth of this adage. At any rate "bearing" at present price would scarcely seem a safe business particularly after the late fall.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Dec. ...	9·99	Closed.	
,, Mar. ...	9·97		
Spot ...	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·85	9·33	—·52
,, Mar. ...	10·05	9·46	—·59
Spot ...	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov...	5·29	5·09	—·20
,, Jan.-Feb. ...	5·39	5·06	—·33
Spot ...	5·73	5·41	—·32

During the early part of the week under review prices in the local market gave way sharply, and good Broach touched Rs. 265. A fair amount of business was put through during the decline in contracts of Oomra styles and Bengal Mills and Japan shippers being the best buyers. Later on the market was irregular and frequent fluctuations occurred, and at the close rates show a further drop the opening quotation for good Broach to-day being Rs. 263, but other descriptions are still lower. The last day or two business in contracts has fallen off and both buyers and sellers appear to be awaiting further developments at home.

There has been some improvement in the demand for ready cotton by mills owing to a firm yarn market, and the daily offtake has been better. Arrivals of New Crop Bengals are unsatisfactory in quality, the class being about fully good.

Various estimates are current as to the expected receipts of cotton into Bombay for the season 1911-1912, these ranging from 1,500,000 bales to 2,500,000 bales. It is, however, too early yet to form a reliable opinion, and from previous experience of these early estimates we would prefer waiting for a month or so before hazarding our ideas as to the probable arrivals.

LATER.

There has been some inquiry by shippers and mills for forward delivery, but sellers are not inclined to go on at present rates. Quotations at the close at Colaba were as under :

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 261	March .
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,, 259-60	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,, 257-59	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,, 251	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,, 243	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,, 240	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,, 243-44	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 240	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 237	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,, 232	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	12,000 bales
Total Imports	...	52,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·03	4·98	4·98	5·01
—·06	—·06	—·06	—·05
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·03	5·00	5·07	5·09
—·06	—·05	—·06	—·06
June-July.			
5·09			
—·06			

FREIGHTS.

Business has been dull during the past week and beyond a large line for Antwerp, January to June 1912, there is very little to report :—
Antwerp.—October 14s. 6d. at 14s. 3d. seeds.
Dunkirk.—November 14s. light seeds.
Hull.—January-Febr., 13s. 9d. and 13s. 6d.
Antwerp.—January to June a large line was booked at 14s. 6d., afterwards at 14s. seeds cotton option part cargo, light seeds at 13s. 6d.
Rates are unchanged. Owners are very firm in their ideas for near and forward tonnage as there is a good demand all round from other Ports.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady for old crop, but for new crop April-May delivery, the tendency is downwards. Owing to small stocks at the continental ports, there is a continuous enquiry from crushers. Prospects for the Argentine crop are very favourable and as soon as new crop parcels of Argentine seed commence to arrive, i.e., about the end of next month, prices for that crop are expected to decline appreciably.
We quote :—

Ready ...	13	0	0 B. T.
April May...	11	7	0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
There is a good demand from home but owing to small stocks business cannot be put through on a large scale. The Calcutta market is higher than Bombay, as local mills there pay latter rates than those ruling here. Rabi crop prospects are improving and Toria seed has been largely sown in the Punjab. We do not anticipate any important change at present.
Brown Delhi.....8-7-0 Ap. May. R.T
Ready Yellow Gujerat.....9-7-0 B.T.
,, ,, Cawnpore.....9-2-0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market is quite but steady with a moderate business doing.
We quote :—

Dec.-Jan. Bold White 85 p.c.	...Rs.	57	0 0
October White Khandeish	... ,,	65	0 0
Dec.-Jan. Black Kutni	... ,,	50	0 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	7	8 0
Ap.-May	... ,,	36	8 0

COTTONSEED :—
A moderate business is passing.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 26 4 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 10 13 0 B.T.

MOWRASEED :—
A steady market at ... ...Rs. 8 0 0 B.T

WHEAT:—
Arrivals in Central Provinces are increasing owing to roads having been opened after the rainy season. Holders of stocks are meeting buyers fairly and business with Europe has been resumed, in soft kinds. Local Mills buy Karachi and inferior Delhi on moderate lines.
We quote —

Ready White Pessi	...Rs.	5	1	0 E.T.
Bungla Karachi ...	... ,,	5	1	0 ,,
White Delhi Ap.-May	... ,,	5	6	9 ,,

LOCAL YARNS.

The tone of the market has been firm to strong during the week and a large business has been done for forward delivery. Chiefly in 10's and 12's though a line of 20's has also been placed. At the close the market is steady and mills, having placed a large quantity, are perhaps less disposed to continue selling.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	8,590 bales
Wheat	...	...	67,467 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	4,982 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	2,207 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	...	10,258 ,,
Poppyseed	...	...	2,389 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	4,891 ,,
Castorseed	...	...	35,875 ,,
Rice	...	...	27,511 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	4,813 ,,
Cottonseed	...	...	33,292 ,,
Mowrasseed	...	...	6,150 ,,
Gram	...	...	12,375 ,,
Jowar	...	...	13,812 ,,
Maize	...	...	211 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White goods:—There is little doing, the demand here continuing slack.
Grey goods:—The market is quiet with little enquiry.
Prints and Dyed goods:—The market continues very quiet and foward business is done only sparingly and cautiously.
Turkey red plain goods:—The market is quiet and the demand very moderate. Business is not being done owing to the decline in the cotton market.
Turkey red prints:—The market remains dull. In spite of the decline in cotton, home prices remain firm and there is no demand in the local market.
Dhooties:—The market is steady and the demand is improving. A small business is being done for distant deliveries.

METAL.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home Market has again been easier this week and Copper is quoted at £66 and Yellow Metal £57. This has effected our market and Rupee rates have also become slightly easier.

PETROLEUM.

Snowflake Brand ...150 °	American	per case.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150 °	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75 °	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76 °	Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125 °	American	,,	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125 °	American	,,	4 8 2
White Camolla Brand in tins ...125 °		per 2 tins ,,	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125 °		,,	3 10 0
		per 8 Impl. gallons	
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125 °		,,	3 0 0
		per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins123 °		,,	3 10 0

Market strong.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares have improved during the week. The decline in cotton and reported sales of yarn have tended to raise prices. Bank of Bombay shares have kept steady at Rs. 1,765 ; Bank of India have improved to Rs. 68 ; Indian Specie are quiet at Rs. 50 3-4 ; Bank of Burmas are quiet at Rs. 130 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are at and about Rs. 9 ; Baroda Bank shares have been placed at Rs. 70 ; Eastern Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 79. In Press Companies, Indian cotton have changed hands at Rs. 140 ; New Mofussil are unchanged at Rs. 845, and New Bombays at Rs. 540. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have improved to Rs. 340 ; Central Indias after touching Rs. 1,960 have again declined to Rs. 1,910 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,185 ; Connaught Mill shares are steady at Rs. 225 ; Crescent Mill shares are steady at Rs. 81 1-4 ; David Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 412 1-2 and have closed at Rs. 407 1-2 ; Empress Mill shares in the middle part of week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 260 and later on at Rs. 280 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 210 ; Fazulbhai Mill shares to Rs. 250; Framjee Petits to Rs. 1,400; Finlay Mill shares after touching Rs. 295 have closed at Rs. 290 ; Howard and Bullough Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 425 ; Imperials to Rs. 142 1-2 ; James Greaves to Rs. 300 ; Jamsheds to Rs. 170 ; Jubille Mill shares to Rs. 225; Khatau Makanjee Mill shares to Rs. 840 ; Kohinoor are advanced to Rs. 745, but have again declined to Rs. 715 ; Luxmi Cotton after touching Rs. 1,460 have declined to Rs. 1,430 ; Maneckjee Petits are advanced to Rs. 2,660 and have closed at Rs. 2,630 ; Morarjee Gocouldas Mill shares are steady at Rs. 2,900 ; New Great Eastern are quoted at Rs. 195 ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 795 ; Phœnix have improved to Rs. 96 1-4 ; Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 840; Southern Mahrathas to Rs. 140; Standard Mill shares after touching Rs. 1,050 have declined to Rs. 1,025; Swan Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 230; Sun Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 98; Swadeshi after touching Rs. 1,260 have closed at Rs. 1,245; Textile Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 900; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares to Rs. 505. In miscellaneous companies, a good lot of Bamankua Mangareen Co's shares has been placed at Rs. 5 1-2; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 567 1-2; The Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 47 and Preference shares at Rs. 173. Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 292 1-2 C. D. and Preference shares at Rs. 295; Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 100; Phillips' at Rs. 35, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. share have advanced to Rs. 765; Shivrajpure have been placed at Rs. 16 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Coy. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 68 and Prefesence share at Rs. 168, and different shares at Rs. 122. In Rail way Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej Railway old shares have changed hands at Rs. 650; new shares at Rs. 612 1-2; Amritsar Pattis 125 1-2; Tapti Valley Railway shares are steady at Rs. 497 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 125; Central Provinces Railways are steady at Rs. 34 and Guzerat Railway shares at Rs. 30. A big lot of Sindh Light Railway old issues have changed hands at Rs. 136. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CALCUTTA MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The money market was quite firm and at the close one or two banks put up their buying rate, Fifty-five lakhs of demand bills were sold at 1s. 1-16d. and five lakhs in telegraphic transfers 1s. 4 3-32d. to the satisfaction of only fifteen per cent. of tenders and sixty lakhs will be on offer next week.
The jute and gunny markets were both quiet with no change in quotations and in the Share market business on a very small scale was done.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct. 14.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Bruce, Rev G	Kemp, Mr J
Bhat, Mr C L W	Libailly, Mr
Bottomley, Mr	Lemon, Mr R E
Choksey, Mr D R	Macregor, Mr A
Choksey, Mr M M	McNeill, Hon. Mr J
Chaudhury, Mr B	Murray, Mr G R
Desai, Mr S D	Morgan, Miss
d'Anselme, Mr Alfred	Mead, Mr P J
Ferguson, Mrs child and nurse	McNeille, Major D H
	Nelson, Mrs
Fraser, Mr P L R	Noel, Mr A B
Gloria, Miss E	Patterson, Mr H
Hawkins, Mr F G	Reynolds, Mr J
Howson, Mr W S	Reddy, Mr P K
Ishar Das, Mr	Roach, Mr K
Jukes, Mr J E C	Scott, Mrs
Johnston, Mrs Wm C	Trouson, Capt H
Keith, Mrs	Woods, Mrs W M P
Kendall, Capt and Mrs S R G	Williams, Mr
	Woodhouse, Mr

The General Purposes Committee of the Wolverhampton Town Council at a private meeting during mail week passed a resolution authorising the town clerk to request the borough treasurer to return the sum received by him from Mr. Alfred Bird, the member for Wolverhampton West. It was also resolved respectfully to intimate to him that the committee were of opinion that the acceptance of this sum or any further sum from the same source for the purposes specified in his letter to the borough treasurer might create dissension, which in the public interest it was better to avoid. Mr. Bird had offered his salary as a member of Parliament in relief of the borough rates.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS,				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1765
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	88
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 ,,	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	130
Bank of Rangoon	100	...	6 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 ,,	10¼
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	83
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.....	100	10	6¼	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£29
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	79
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albart (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City.....	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	235
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	815
New Berar...	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Ind	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Vikart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	620
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	575
Alliance	1000	1000	...	60
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	205
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co....	250	250	15	580
Bombay United.....	250	250	Nil	340
Century	100	100	3	230
Central India	500	500	70	1910
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1185
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	225
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	500
Crescent	100	100	4	81½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1050
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	250	250	10	407½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	560
Empress	500	500	...	285
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	nil	210
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	250
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1405
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	290
Gold Mohar	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	510
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	425
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	...	142½
Indian Mfg.....	1000	1000	...	300
Indo-China Mfg.....	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	330
Jamshed Mfg.....	250	250	5	170
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	260
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	225
Khandesh	1000	610	25	760
Khatow Makonjee.....	1000	1000	45	810
Kohinoor	500	500	15	715
Leopold	100	100	...	69
Lakshmi Jotton.....	1000	1000	yr. 100	1430
Madras United .....

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

London, Sept. 29.

THE IRISH RECRUIT.

In one quarter, at any rate, the significance of the Kilmarnock Burghs election is appreciated in its bearing on the political problem of next Session: Mr. Redmond hails Mr. Gladstone as a missionary in the cause of Ireland's "freedom." Mr. Gladstone is welcome to all the gratification he can extract from this isolated message of congratulation. It is at least doubtful whether the quality of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule affinities is up to the exacting standard of Mr. Redmond demand's but it is certain that Kilmarnock is, like the rest of Scotland, weakening on the question, or it would not have given Mr. Gladstone 1,734 votes fewer than it gave to Mr. Rainy nine months ago.

These votes were taken by Mr. McKerrell, who also took a smaller number from the Unionist candidate; but the significance is the greater in the former case than in the latter, for on most points of Radical legislation Mr. Gladstone was as squeezable as Mr. McKerrell. Sir John Rees did not stoop to the bribery of promises of the impossible, and he paid the penalty of political honesty. He probably did better than almost any other Unionist candidate that could have been named, and he only wanted a little more time to cultivate the constituency for his downrightness and insistence on the literal political truth to appeal effectively to the Scottish love of method and straight dealing.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROSPECT.

General Botha suffers from all the penalties incidental to a middle position between extremes, and his reiterations about harmony in the Union Cabinet injure and deceive nobody. All knew when he took office, his function in the Union would be that of a brake on the intractable Dutch Nationalists, and so far the march of events has followed the line of unanimous prediction. But one thinks the General could hardly have been prepared for the way in which Messrs. 'Fisher and Hertzog have utilised his absence in Europe to pursue their campaign of intolerance and the indirect references in his arrival address to his constituents are certainly more loyal to them than they have shown themselves to their leader. Taking his address point by point, it proves to be dominated by a gratifying note of common sense and moderation. The General discourages immigration until the four States of the Union have settled down to improve their conditions; and though South Africa badly needs reinforcement of white blood, one feels that some readjustment in the distribution of population may be necessary unless this note of moderation is put into legislative and administrative form. On the detestable heresy of neutrality, the General repeats the disclaimer he uttered in England six weeks ago, and the way in which Australia and Canada have since expressed themselves should cure him of any misgiving he may then have harboured. He speaks up for Colonial self-defence, and discourages the extension of the colour vote, but accounts are divided of his references to education, and one must await the full text of his address before one sees whether he is sound or weak on this, the worst knot in the whole problem of disentanglement and reconciliation.

AN AFFAIR OF PRINCIPLE.

The cantankerousness of human nature probably shows up at its extreme in those little disputes which will arise between railway officials and the public. One reads of the costly manner in which a bank manager got from one side of Kew Gardens Station to his home on the other by the railway company's sub-way. Orders had been issued that only passengers should use the subway, and the inspector refused to allow the bank manager, who was not a passenger, to take the short cut home instead of going round by a bridge. Whereupon the non-passenger bought a return ticket to Richmond to qualify. But the inspector, having vainly tried to induce the booking-office clerk not to let him have the ticket, barred his way to the platform by force, and finally made him go to Richmond, which he did at the cost of eight minutes and the fare, triumphan ly passing through the subway as a passenger on his return. The final act was in the police-court, where the inspector was fined 20s. and special costs for assault. It all illustrates the futile stardiness of human nature on these points of principle. Here was the passenger wasting time and money when going round by the bridge would have saved both, and the inspector absolutely trying to prevent his company from earning a fare. Perhaps the bank manager will now take a season ticket for the subway.

THE SOONER THE BETTER.

The German Foreign Office is discovering that optimistic assurances are very like morphia; the more the public has the more it needs, and the greater is the tendency to collapse between the injections. What brought the Berlin money world within an ace of disastrous panic. The other morning was, in fact, the issue of those "reassuring" semi-official statements in the two capitals. Investors had noted, the "however" clause in both—the caution that there were still points of principle upon which Germany and France respectively could not give way. In its interviews with bankers, Herr von Kiderlen-Waecher's office avoided that and confined itself to unqualified optimism, with calming effects. But one notes that many have promptly translated "very soon" into "in two or three days," and one can only wonder what will happen if things are not very definitely forwarded next week. It really does look as if the German Government would have to make up its mind to cut losses—that is to say, to give up the thought of extracting prestige from this business. The first ballot in the Duesseldorf by-election certainly does not look promising. There are 19,000 new electors and the Chauvinistic Centry party has increased its poll by a mere 32, while the Socialists are at the top for the first time in this Centre stronghold. On the other hand, it seems clear that what the German business community wants is peace, and that it will not be too fastidious about the terms.

DISTRACTED SPAIN.

All the evidence, and particularly the full analysis of the situation by the "Telegraph's" special correspondent at San Sebastian, points to the conclusion that the trouble in Spain is the work of revolutionary plotters. But while everybody who does not love revolution for its own sake will wish full power to Senor Canalejas's elbow in putting it down, one cannot help noting the material which the conspirators found handy to their purpose. They utilised the general strike ferment, of course, but they also saw their account both in the absence of troops sent to Morocco and in the prospect of arousing feeling against operations there. This is terribly unpatriotic, no doubt, and reaction against it may strengthen the Government's hands among responsible classes. But it is more and more obvious that in an adventurous foreign policy, Spain cannot rely upon anything like national approval. There have been, and may still be, nations which can find relief from trouble at home by distracting public attention to foreign parts, but modern Spain is pretty clearly not one of them. Internal confusion has gone too far to be shaken into order by such diversions, which are far more likely to transform it into absolute chaos.

THE COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.

There will be universal sympathy with the White Star Line and their beautiful vessel, the "Olympic," over the collision. To whomsoever the blame may belong, it is sad to read of so splendid a ship being injured so early in her career. However the strongest feeling of all must be one of relief at the fact that such injuries as were inflicted were suffered solely by the two vessels. When one thinks of the thousands of persons—there were about 3,000 on the "Olympic" alone—whose lives were endangered, one may well be thankful that the collision happened within easy reach of harbour. Even as it was the "Olympic" appears to have made her slow way to her moorings with a considerable sheel. The fact that so huge a vessel should be in collision at all is really rather surprising. In a dense fog, of course, anything may happen, but the weather in the Solent was clear, and not only the collision, but the preliminary movement of the cruiser, were clearly seen by spectators on the deck of the liner and also by people on shore. The questions of cause and responsibility remain to be decided in the usual way. Meanwhile, it may be of interest to point out that, as was made clear in an article on warships in collision which appeared in the "Shipping Gazette" in July, 1885, his Majesty's ships are not subject to arrest under Admiralty process. Assuming a man-of-war to have run down another ship, only the person who caused the injury can of right be made liable. The Admiralty cannot be forced to appear; and in the event of the Government vessel being found to blame, the Admiralty pay for the damage, but only do so as a voluntary act, as the court have no power to enforce the payment. However, the responsibility is still unfixed, and must remain so until the formal inquiry has been held.

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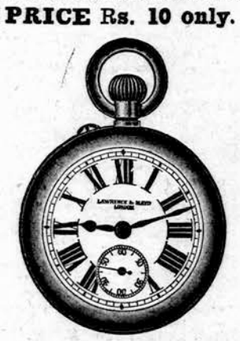

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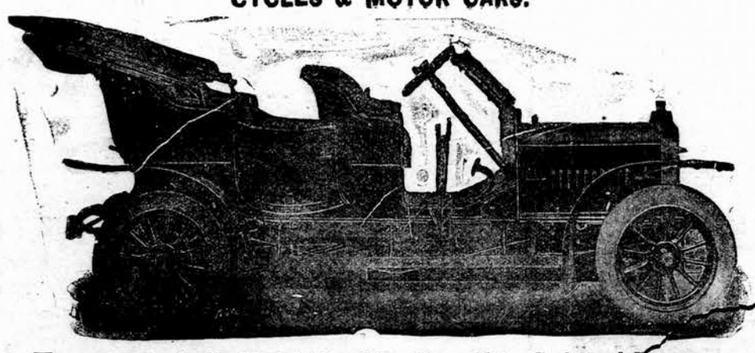

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